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THRONGS CHEER ULSTER FORCES DURING REVIEW

Belfast Division of Volunteers
Files Past the Leader, 12,000
Strong, While People Climb on
Roofs to See Marchers

SCENES REMARKABLE

Enthusiasm Reaches Climax
With Unfurling of Union Jack
and Sir Edward Carson Reiterates
Call to Stand Firm

LONDON—The Monitor's special
correspondent in Belfast telegraphs that re-
markable scenes were witnessed in Bel-
fast Saturday, when some 12,000 men of
the Belfast division of the Ulster volun-
teer force were reviewed by Sir Edward
Carson in the agricultural show grounds
at Balmoral.

For an hour before the appointed time
every seat in the vast amphitheater was
occupied, hundreds of people climbing
also on the roofs of adjoining buildings
and into trees.

The regiments representing the four
parliamentary divisions of Belfast were
welcomed with continuous cheers as they
marched from various centers to the re-
view ground. There were 14 battalions,
each 600 strong, in addition to the
signaling and despatch riding corps.

General Richardson was in command,
Colonel Wallace, Captain Chichester,
Major Crawford and Major McCalmont
leading the four regiments. The arrival
of General Richardson and his staff, in-
cluding F. E. Smith, was greeted with
enthusiastic cheers, which were redoubled
on the arrival of Sir Edward Carson.
Lord Londonderry and Captain Craig were
also present with Sir Edward Carson in
the grandstand, which was the saluting
base. Every movement was carried out
with the utmost precision.

At the conclusion the general officer
commanding called for three cheers for
the union. The result was a scene of
indescribable enthusiasm, followed by
the breaking out of a union jack, the
largest in the world, from a pole in the
center of the grounds.

Sir Edward Carson then addressed the
men, declaring that the formation of a
volunteer force was a necessary corollary
to the government they had set up, for
he need not remind them that every
government depended ultimately upon
force. So long as they stood firm, noth-
ing could coerce them. They would not,
he stated, have home rule. Sir Edward's
address was followed by a march past,
which lasted nearly an hour.

The Monitor's correspondent in Bel-
fast telegraphs that religious services
held to commemorate the first anniver-
sary of Ulster day yesterday were at-
tended by large crowds. The official
commemoration service held in Ulster
town hall was attended by members of
the volunteer force. The hall was
crowded, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Smith
and Mr. Craig being present, whilst
thousands were turned away.

TURKISH DEMANDS OF GREECE PROMISE NEW BALKAN TROUBLE

Porte Believed to Have Eye on Islands Along Coast of
Asia Minor, and Success in Defying Powers in Case
of Adrianople May Lead to Attempts at Seizure

LONDON—The situation in the near
east is developing in a way which may
at any moment lead to further trouble.
Turkey, having settled with Bulgaria, is
now steadily adopting an attitude like
that which proved so successful in the
matter of Adrianople, towards Greece.

Her exact demands have not been made
public, but the Greek minister, who was
seen by one of the Monitor's representa-
tives this morning assured him that
though the situation was causing con-
siderable anxiety, nevertheless, state-
ments appearing in today's press were
entirely in the nature of guesswork.

At the same time, he concluded em-
phatically, if Turkey should show the
same attitude towards the government
in Athens that she has recently shown
to the government in Sofia, the Porte
will find that it is dealing, not with an
exhausted nation but with a nation
which as a result of its recent successes
has every reason to feel equal to facing
any attack which may be made upon it.

There is no doubt, however, that Tur-
key is extremely anxious to recover
islands such as Mitylene, Chios, Lemnos,
Samos and others along the coast of
Asia Minor.

The fate of these islands under the
treaty of London has to be fixed by the
great powers, but having been so suc-
cessful in defying the powers in the
case of Adrianople, even after the
emphatic utterance of Sir Edward Grey
speaking in their names, the Porte no

HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON IS SOON TO OPEN

New quarters of the Harvard Club of
Boston, on Commonwealth, near Massa-
chusetts avenue, will be thrown open to
the members on the night of Wednesday,
Nov. 12. There will be some short,
rather formal ceremonies on that occa-
sion. President-emeritus Eliot and Pres-
ident Lowell will speak, and Maj. Henry
L. Higginson, the president of the club,
will light a fire in one of the fireplaces.
Then the house will be ready for inspec-
tion by the members, and light refresh-
ments will be served later in the even-
ing. On the next day the house will be
in full operation.

On the night of Friday, Nov. 21, the
night before the Harvard-Yale football
game in Cambridge, the Boston Club will
open its doors to the visiting graduates
who will be on hand for the game. The
proceedings at the club on that evening
will be quite informal. A special enter-
tainment is being arranged by a com-
mittee consisting of J. W. Hallowell '01,
Carroll Swan '01 and J. S. Seabury '04.
The committee will have the assistance
of William Edmunds '00 and J. H. Dens-
more '04.

NO HOME RULE SURRENDER DECLARES JOHN REDMOND

Irish Leader Tells Great Gathering in County Kerry He Is
Ready to Go to Limits of Concession to Ulster With-
out Sacrificing Principle—Victory in 1914 Predicted

LONDON—For the first time after a
long interval John Redmond on Sunday
addressed a great meeting of the Na-
tionalist party at Cahirciveen in County
Kerry. The greatest interest attached
to this speech, as it is the first time that
the Irish leader has spoken since the
publication of Lord Loreburn's momen-
tous letter.

Mr. Redmond made his position clear
beyond question. He insisted that now
as ever he was ready to go to the utmost
limits of concession to northeastern
Ulster short of surrendering the principle
of home rule itself. If Lord Loreburn's
proposal had done nothing else, he de-
clared, it must have convinced every one
of the true character of Ulster opposition.

Lord Loreburn was an old and con-
sistent friend of Ireland and home rule,
he said, and had his proposal been re-
ceived in a spirit of reason, conciliation
and friendliness it might have averted
some of the trouble which was before
them. As a matter of fact it had been
rejected with brutal insolence by the only
people for whom such a conference was
supposed to be needed.

Perhaps the reception which the letter
had received, he said, had been foreseen
by Lord Loreburn and his real intention
and expectation was to expose it. He was
particularly gratified for the great meet-
ing was that day attending in the midst
of O'Connell's country because he
realized that one of the commonplaces
in the mouths of their opponents had for
months been a declaration that Ireland
was absolutely apathetic on the subject
of home rule.

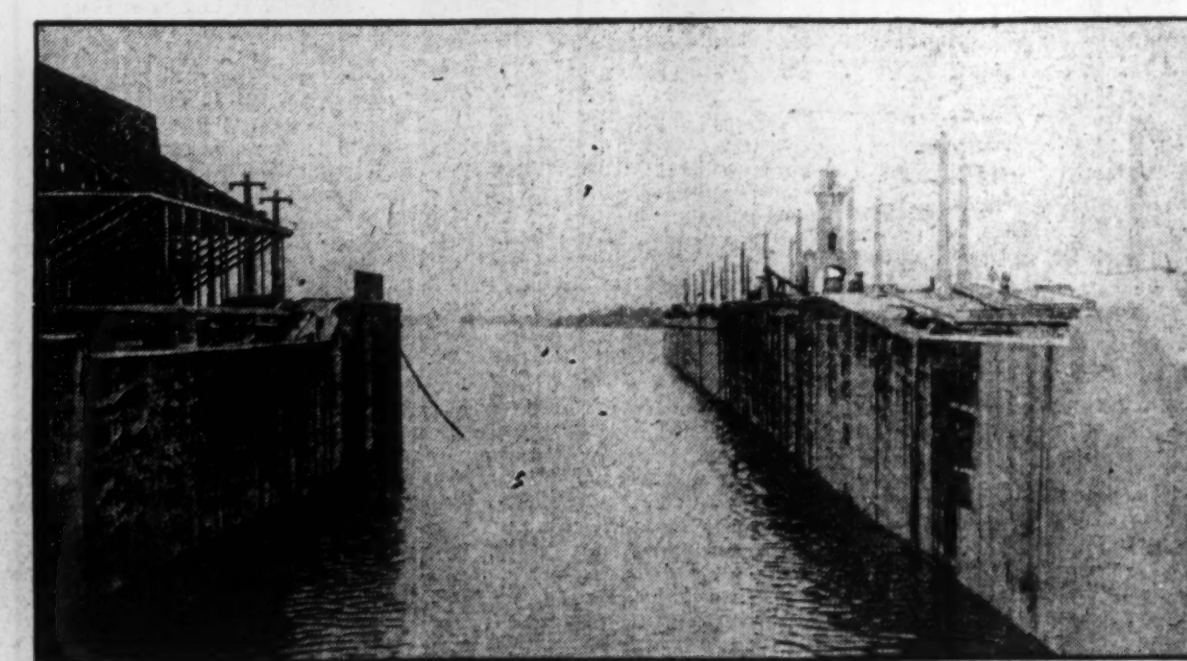
Three times in succession the home
rule government had been returned to
power with overwhelming majorities.
Their opponents had utterly failed on
a platform and today it was an unques-
tioned fact that home rule was one of

TUG PASSES THROUGH THE CANAL LOCKS

GATUN, C. Z.—The tug Gatun, one
of the oldest boats in the United States
service on the canal, was the first craft

doubt feels that it can take revision of
this part of the treaty into its own
hands with the same assurance of non-
interference.

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First picture of Gatun locks looking into Gatun lake, showing canal and lake waters mingling

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LAWYER URGES STOCK ISSUE BY NEW HAVEN

H. W. Ely Tells State Service
Board to Empower Road to
Sell \$67,552,000 Worth of 6
Per Cent Preferreds

ADVISE NEW PETITION

Proposing an issue of \$67,552,000 of
preferred stock instead of a bond issue
for that amount H. W. Ely of Spring-
field appeared before the public service
commissioners at the New Haven bond
hearing today. Charles S. Ensign, rep-
resenting a number of stockholders and
H. La Rue Brown, attorney for the com-
mission, also presented their arguments.
Mr. Ely said that while he had been
retained by the New Haven road on other

(Continued on page four, column four)

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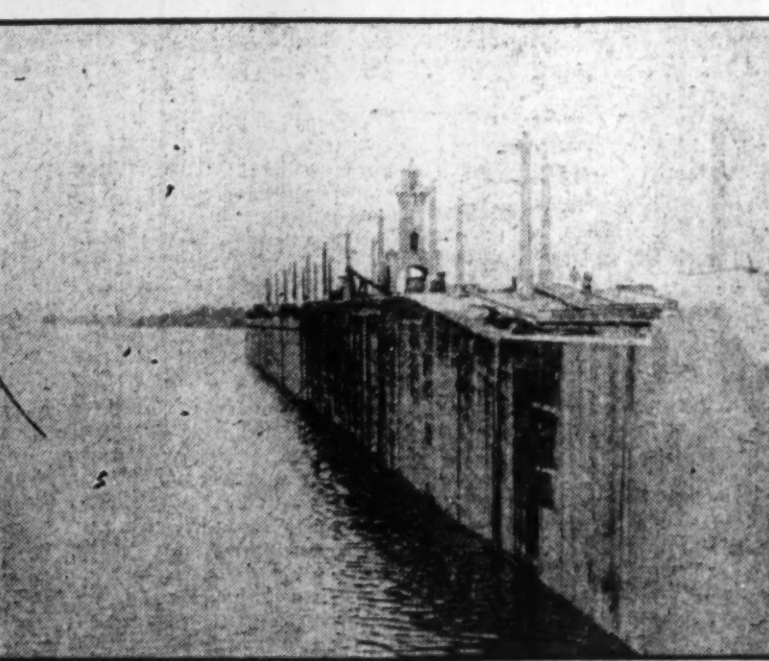
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of the oldest boats in the United States
service on the canal, was the first craft

ARGENTINE RIFLE EXPERTS AND THEIR HOSTS



Party of visitors and Chamber of Commerce committee outside B. A. A., Colonel Kincaide at left

MRS. WIGHTMAN BEATS CHAMPION AT LONGWOOD

Former National Title-Holder
Easily Defeats Miss Mary K.
Brown in the Challenge Match
of Women's Scratch Singles

ALSO WINS DOUBLES

Mrs. G. W. Wightman, formerly na-
tional champion as Miss Hazel Hotchkiss,
won the Longwood Cricket Club annual
fall women's lawn tennis championship
in singles this afternoon, when she de-
feated Miss Mary K. Brown, the present
national champion, in the challenge match,
6-0, 6-3.

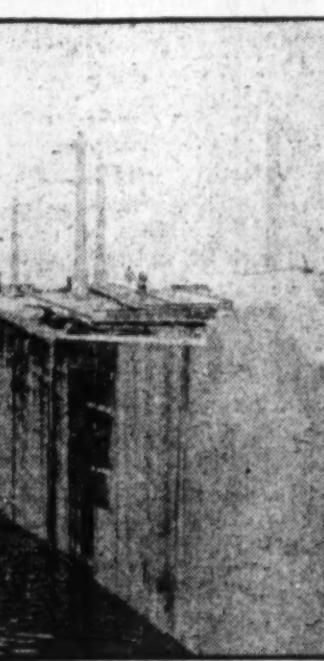
The match was all Mrs. Wightman
from the very start, and she could not
doubtedly have won in two straight love
sets had she tried. With one set already
won and a good lead, she did not exert
herself to the utmost, and let Miss Brown
win three games. There was a big gal-
lery on hand to watch the playing. The
match by points:

FIRST SET	
Mrs. Wightman	5 4 4 4 4 25-6
Miss Brown	3 0 1 1 0 7-0
SECOND SET	
Mrs. Wightman	5 2 4 6 2 1 5 35-6
Miss Brown	3 4 1 4 4 2 3 30-25-3
Mrs. Wightman followed up her sin- gles victory by winning the doubles contest, paired with Miss Marion Fenn.	
They defeated Miss Clark and Miss Hardy in the final round easily in two straight sets 6-3, 6-3. Mrs. Wight- man's playing was the feature of this match. The match by points follows:	
FIRST SET	
Mrs. Wightman and Miss Fenn	4 4 0 4 2 4 4 4 31-6
Miss Clark and Miss Hardy	2 0 3 4 2 4 6 2 0-23-3
SECOND SET	
Mrs. Wightman and Miss Fenn	4 0 4 4 4 9 4 3 4 36-6
Miss Clark and Miss Hardy	1 4 2 1 2 7 6 5 0-28-3

CHINA ACCEDES AS TOKIO MAKES FRESH DEMANDS

LONDON—Just in time China has
come to terms with Japan by agreeing
to the demands of the government in
Tokio. At the same time the Japanese
government has now made a demand for
the dismissal of General Chang Hsun
and this may easily lead to further
trouble as it is extremely doubtful
whether Yuan Shih-Kai has any author-
ity to enforce such a demand.

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SEASON SEATS FOR SYMPHONY BRING A PREMIUM OF \$76

Central Locations Among \$18 Chairs at \$94 Is Far in
Lead of Average High Bid—Nearby Seats Go for
\$50 Premium—Prices High From A Through T

For seats in the center of the house, a
subscriber paid a premium of \$76 at the
auction sale of \$18 season tickets for the
Friday afternoon rehearsals of the
Boston Symphony orchestra today. This
price was far in the lead of the average
high bidding. Bids for locations in the
neighborhood of these seats were in the
neighborhood of \$50.

Premiums steadily rose from the first
offering of row A and reached high points
after row T and continued high through
to T. The first seats in A went for a
premium of \$14.50. Seats in the center
of the hall sold all the way from \$27 to
\$33 over the fixed price of \$18.

More subscribers appeared in person to
buy seats for this season than has been
customary in former years, when agents
have done a great deal of the bidding.
Consequently there was a large attend-
ance.

The places at the ends of the rows
sold at lower prices than those in the

NEW YORK SCORES IN FIRST INNING OF OPENING GAME

LINEUP FOR FIRST GAME
Smith, ss. 2b. Herzog
Lord, cf. 2b. Shaffer
Sweeney, 2b. cf. Thorpe
Myers, 1b. rf. McCormick
Schultz, rf. 1b. Merkle
Mann, lf. ss. Stock
Leal, 3b. cf. Cooper
Harden, c. c. McLean
Hess, p. p. Fromme
Manager J. J. McGraw and his New
York Giants, champions of the National
league, opened their final series in Boston
for the season of 1913 this afternoon
with the Boston Nationals playing a
double-header.

New York scored one run in each of
the first and second innings. In the
first run was due to three bases on
balls and singles by Thorpe and Mc-
Cormick. In the second it was made on
singles by Stock and McLean, a sacrifice
fly by Cooper and a wild throw by
Sweeney.

Boston scored one run in the second
on a two-base hit by Schultz, singles by
Mann and Deal and a single by Rariden.
New York made its total three runs
when Thorpe drove the ball into the right
field bleachers for a home run in the
third inning.

Manager McGraw announced several
changes in his lineup for today. He has
left several of his veterans at home to
get ready for the coming world's series.
Herzog and Merkle were the only regulars
to play today and Boston fans got a fine
chance to see the recruits in action.

James Thorpe, the famous Carlisle
Indian all-round athlete, played in cen-
ter field. Fromme, formerly with Cincin-
nati, started the pitching with McLean,
the former Cincinnati catcher, doing the
backstopping.

Manager Stallings also played several
new men in the Boston lineup. Hess and
Rariden were the battery for the first
game. Deal was seen at third for the
first time, while Smith was at short and
Mann in left field.

SOPHS KIDNAP BIG FRESHMEN, WIN WRESTLING

MEDFORD, Mass.—Through strategy
on the part of the sophomores of Tufts
College, the second class was victorious
over the freshmen today in the wrestling
matches held on the old campus in place
of the annual flag rush of past years.
The sophomores won 25 points while the
freshmen won but 19, six being with-
drawn.

Sunday night the sophomores captured
many of the most husky of the fresh-
men and detained them in Somerville

ARGENTINE RIFLE MEN ON BOSTON VISIT

Party of Fifteen Which Com-
peted at Seagirt and Camp
Perry Arrive in This City and
Will Be Guests Two Days

GREETED AT STATION

Chamber of Commerce Represent-
atives and Those of National
Guard Take Part in Welcome
and Are Hosts at Breakfast

While nine members of the Argentine
rifle team of 15 who competed at Camp
Perry, Ohio, and Seagirt, N. J., were
being entertained at Quincy on board
the battleship Rivadavia today, the
other six spent the day in Boston as
guests of the Boston Chamber of Com-
merce. They witnessed an exhibition
fire drill at fire headquarters and were
given receptions by the Governor and
Adjutant-General Pearson at the State
House and by city officials at city hall.
The visitors came from New York this
morning.

Eight of them stepped off at the Back
Bay station and were met by a com-
mittee of the chamber and representa-
tives of the national guard, the other
seven through a misunderstanding re-
maining on the train until it reached
the South station. In the party were
Dr. Juan Carlos Gallegos, captain of
the team; Gregorio Pereyra, command-
ant of the team; Enrique Haymes,
major, and the following: Benjamin
Fealdi, Adam Mandeg, Humberto Petit,
Antonio Daneri, Abelardo Cava Borte,
Edoardo Fernandez, Romulo Terreyra,
Alfredo Pugnali, Alalios Lanez, Jose
Barrientos, Francisco Gerosa and Fran-
cisco A. Gordo.

When the riflemen went to fire head-
quarters they were shown through the
various departments. An alarm was
sounded and the apparatus hatched up
and taken out to the street in about 40
seconds. There were four pieces, an en-
gine, hose wagon, aerial truck 14 and lad-
der 8. The steamer went to the nearest
hydrant and pumping was begun while
the aerial was raised to the second high-
est building in Fort Hill square and the
rifemen who climbed to the top sent a
stream down into the square.

Later in the day the party dined at
Young's hotel and afterwards toured the
metropolitan park system in automobiles.
The members of the chamber's South
American tour party will tender the vis-
itors a dinner in the Algonquin Club this
evening and in Faneuil hall later they
will be entertained by the Ancient and
Honorable Artillery Company.

The visitors are being entertained by
the chamber because of the fact that
they accompanied the chamber's South
American tour party on the return trip
and fired a salute on board ship in honor
of Independence day.

The party was first taken to the
quarters of the Boston Athletic Associa-
tion, where breakfast was served un-
der the direction of the chamber com-
mittee, consisting of Henry L. Kincaide,
chairman, Herman L. Dillingham, C. E.
Fitzpatrick, Robert E. Green, Josiah S.
(Continued on page four, column six)

CLAIM OF ULSTER VOLUNTEERS BEING PAID IS SCOUTED

LONDON—Commenting on Saturday's
review of volunteers, a prominent mem-
ber of the Unionist council declared that
it was difficult really to appreciate the
labor and sacrifice entailed by those men.
In the country districts they had to come
many miles for the purpose of drill.
He scouted the idea of payment, point-
ing out the enormous cost of adequate
remuneration, which Belfast, a young
city with little accumulated capital,
would not be in a position to meet.
Nothing, he added, had been contributed
from English party funds.

SCENE DRAMATIC AS DUBLIN FOOD SHIP CARGO IS REMOVED

LONDON—The Monitor's correspond-
ent in Dublin telegraphs that the food
ship came into Dublin and anchored in
the Liffey at 1 o'clock on Saturday, be-
ing berthed at Sir John Rogerson's quay.
A great crowd of men, women and
children which had been waiting eagerly
for hours cheered, shouted and laughed
as it came alongside. Ever since early
morning the crowd had surged up and
down the quay and the scene when the
ship came up the river was dramatic.
The space opposite the ship was kept
clear by a detachment of transport work-
ers, some 2000 of whom were at once put
to work to unload, with the result that
in a little more than an hour 6000 par-

cels had been brought on shore, un-
packed and distribution begun under the
superintendence of James Larkin.

The night before Mr. Larkin spoke
to a great crowd in Beresford place, tel-
ling them that he could promise them, as
a result of his visit to England, that
the provision ship was on its way and
that before another week they would
have £10,000 as succor for the starving
people.

He criticized pulpit references to the
Irish Transport and General Workers
Union, but declared that the workers
would always take advice from the
church. Finally he declared that the
moment of cooperation was arriving, and
that before long they would be their own
producers and distributors of produce.

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

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State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

Ireland Problem Discussed by Former Lord Chancellor

LORD LOREBURN FOR CONFERENCE UPON HOME RULE

Former British Lord Chancellor Says No Problem More Urgently Calls for an Attempt at Solution Than Irish Bill

NEEDS POINTED OUT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—As already announced by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, Lord Loreburn, formerly lord chancellor in the present Liberal administration, has written a long and comprehensive letter to the Times dealing in detail with the question of home rule and the passage of the bill.

The problem of Ireland, he declares, is admittedly one of great difficulty, which has come down from bygone generations, and one which, he adds, "none of us have perhaps been very wise in handling."

Lord Loreburn considers that it is inconceivable that the bill will be abandoned by ministers unless some alternative is generally accepted. With respect to the passage of the bill, the writer refers to the seriousness of the rioting which will inevitably take place in the north of Ireland, disturbances of which, it is generally believed, the Conservative party in England is prepared to approve. But even when the riots had been quelled the spirit which prompted them would remain and for a generation at least there would be but little chance of bringing about a cordial partnership in self-government between Protestant and Roman Catholic Ireland.

Resentment, the writer maintains, would find vent in boycotting and intimidation and in abortive jury trials, such as frequently follow the repression of popular outbreaks. It is intelligible also that critics should urge the abandonment of the bill owing to the seriousness of its consequences, but the writer emphasizes the necessity of looking at the other side. The desire for home rule is by no means, as is frequently asserted, at an end, and perhaps the best way of rekindling nationalist aspirations would be to reject a measure providing for self-government after the strife which has taken place in the north of Ireland during the last year. Rioting, coupled with boycotting and intimidation on a larger scale than ever, would be the result of the defeat of the home rule bill, as was the case in 1886.

Lord Loreburn then urges the great importance of a conference between the leaders of the two parties. In the event of the measure becoming law Mr. Redmond would be faced with the difficulty of a Nationalist ministry in Ireland struggling against sectarian hatred, and hindered by the Protestants in the north and the Conservatives in England. Being a man of talent and foresight, he would surely prefer harmony.

As regards the ministerial attitude, it is pointed out that in the debate in the House of Lords in July, Lord Crewe stated that pleas had been put forward for a conference to deal with home rule.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"Joseph and His Brethren," 8.
CASTLE—"Butterfly on Wheel," 8:10.
COLONIAL—"George M. Cohan," 8:10.
HOLLIS—"Miss Julia Sanderson," 8.
KEITHS—"Vandeville," 8:35.
MAJESTIC—"The Five Frankforters," 8:10.
PARK—"The Conspiracy," 8:10.
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli,'" 8:15.
SHUBERT—"The Purple Road," 8.

NEW YORK
ARTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate,"
BELASCO—"David Warfield."
CASINO—"De Wette Hopper."
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter."
COMEDY—"Her Own Money."
CORT—"The Sign of the Cross."
CRITERION—"William Collier."
EMPIRE—"John Drew."
ELTING—"The Law."
FORTY-FOURTH—"Dreams Come True."
GRAND—"Poor Little Rich Girl."
HIPPODROME—"The Sign of the Cross."
KNICKBOCKER—"Donald Brian."
LIBERTY—"Rob Roy."
LYCEUM—"Miss George and 'The Younger Generation.'"
MANHATTAN—"Southern and Marlowe."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Sweethearts."
REPUBLIC—"Temperamental Journey."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Believe Me, Xantippe!"

CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—"The Whip."
GARRICK—"William Hodge."
GRAND—"Stop Thief."
ILLINOIS—"Lady of the Slipper."
LASKY—"A Trip to Washington."
POWER—"The Governor's Lady."
PRINCE—"Romance."
STUDEBAKER—"Barbara Worth."

but that no response had come from anyone entitled to speak on behalf of the opposition. Ministers must, the writer argues, surely be willing to consider proposals for accommodation, and he maintains that it is to the interest of the Liberal party to find if possible a way of consent, so that no one should triumph and no one suffer humiliation.

The former lord chancellor expresses his opinion that it was a great pity that the bill could not be allowed to go into committee on the grounds that adopting such a course would be accepting the principle of the bill. It is a pity, because, in his opinion, the bill might have been discussed in committee without accepting its principles, with most useful results. Party matters, the writer continues, will surely not be permitted to prevail against the public interest, but if it is to be computed there is not much profit for Conservatives in protracting this long and pernicious controversy.

The prospects, the writer points out, of defeating the bill by parliamentary methods are slight, and a dissolution would do little to soothe either side. The fact that the measure will in all probability be placed on the statute book next June should be borne in mind, and sensible people should surely realize that it would be much better to make every attempt to insure the measure being of such a nature that they can agree with it, and that every endeavor should be made to ascertain if such an agreement is possible.

Open protests may not be made by the Conservatives, whose leader pledges the party to support unconstitutional resistance of the law unless the bill is first submitted to the judgment of the people. There will, nevertheless, be considerable misgiving, and the writer maintains, there is considerable misgiving among the party, since those who support lawlessness can but lose.

Force Is Condemned

The writer is strong in his condemnation of those who advocate the adoption of forcible measures as a means of resistance, and believes that in the end the public in England and elsewhere will not support those who have been the cause of serious conflict between the people and the military and police. The writer then goes on to point out in detail the serious effect upon the trade of Ulster with the rest of Ireland, as the result of the present disorder.

Arguing in favor of home rule, Lord Loreburn explains that one of the chief considerations is the serious congestion of Parliament owing to the large amount of Irish business transacted, resulting necessarily in insufficient time being available for the affairs of Great Britain, representing a population 10 times as large as the whole population of Ireland. It is because of all these things that the former lord chancellor believes that it is possible for men in authority upon different sides to meet and successfully settle the great question at present engaging so much public attention. At all events, he declares, there is no reason why they should not try.

The true course appears to the writer so plain that he wonders whether the adoption of it is prohibited by considerations wholly foreign to the Irish question. Is it, he asks, the Parliament act or the Welsh disestablishment bill that blocks the way? It is not impossible to find a way for surmounting either the Welsh obstacle or for procuring a general election at no distant date. In any case it cannot be right that people should refuse to discuss one subject because they are afraid they cannot agree about another. The fact is, he continues, that if old instruments continue to be adapted to the new environments the party system must become more elastic, or be abandoned altogether. Lord Loreburn concludes his letter by saying that "the highest and safest way to keep what is good, and there is much, in our party system, is to recognize that it should supplement, not supersede, the more fruitful method of legislation by consent, and no problem more urgently calls for an attempt to apply that method, than the problem which is now perplexing us."

CRIMEA TO HAVE AUTO-BUS LINES

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—English capitalists are now turning their attention to the Crimea. A new "automobile" company has been formed in London, having as its object the running of motor automobiles in the Crimea. The automobiles have already been introduced, and if their success equals the astonishment of the inhabitants at the first appearance of the automobiles then the company has a good future in front of it.



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

Lord Loreburn as he appeared when lord chancellor

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE VOTES SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBIT

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The efforts which are being made in Germany to organize a German section in the San Francisco exhibition have received the support of the League of German Industrialists.

At a meeting of this body a resolution was passed declaring that, providing the exhibits to be shown at the exhibition were worthy of German industry, the efforts made to secure German representation would receive the support of the league.

Dr. Stresemann of Dresden, the president of the Saxon League, speaking at the meeting, said that there was no uniformity of opinion among the members of the league on the question of participation. Since many branches of industry and single firms were ready to exhibit, the league had, in accordance with the wish of its members, decided to re-examine the question. There was no doubt that the private organization of a section should be supported, especially when the great German shipping firms were taking part in it.

NEW SOUTH WALES PUSHES BUILDING OF NEW RAILWAYS

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The New South Wales government is rapidly pushing on with the building of new railways as a preliminary to further closer settlement, and the opening up of more arable crown lands in various parts of the state. Several new lines have recently been decided upon which will have the effect of considerably developing the resources of the state. One of the new lines, from Craydon to Coolah, will not only traverse exceedingly rich agricultural land now awaiting development, but will greatly enhance mining prospects in the districts about to be linked up.

Another of the new lines will open up 75,000 acres of good agricultural land, while another line from Coonabarabran to Burren Junction will still further open up and develop the rich northwestern plains of New South Wales.

NEW AUSTRALIA RECRUITS Praised

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Maj.-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick, the inspector general of the commonwealth military forces, in his annual report, while making critical reference to the large deficiency of men in the ranks of the militia and the light horse, speaks in appreciation of the 1894 recruits.

He says that the results of the training are satisfactory and that the standard of efficiency is expected to rise. The young recruits show great keenness in the camp training and give proofs of excellent discipline and spirit.

PRUSSIA STOPS DANISH SINGER

(Special to the Monitor)
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The news that the Prussian authorities have forbidden Herr Peter Cornelius, the well-known Danish singer, from giving the psalm "King of Kings" in the Danish church of Hadersleben, North Schleswig, has caused much indignation. It illustrates Prussian methods of Germanizing a province.

NEW STEAMER FOR UNION CASTLE LINE LAUNCHED

Vessel for Service on East Coast Route to South Africa Meets Highest Requirements

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The twin screw steamer Llandeverly Castle, built by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., Whiteinch, to the order of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, recently launched for service on the east coast route to South Africa, is constructed to satisfy the highest requirements of Lloyd's and the Board of Trade for foreign going passenger steamers. She is 517 feet in length, 63 feet in breadth, 40 feet in depth and of 11,400 tons gross.

The vessel has three steel decks, a combined poop and bridge, a long forecastle, promenade deck and boat decks amidships and aft; all exposed decks being sheathed with teak. This arrangement affords plenty of space for all classes of passengers. A double bottom is fitted for the full length of the steamer.

There is accommodation for 213 first class, 116 second class and 100 third class passengers, and the forward 'tween decks are arranged for emigrants in portable quarters. The comforts and conveniences provided show a marked advance on the standard of accommodation hitherto provided on the South African route.

There are many single berth cabins, various suites with private bath rooms, and cot beds in the majority of the rooms, which are larger than formerly. Electric lighting, steam heating, electric bells, natural and electrical ventilation, together with a complete installation of thermo-tanks, are all fitted throughout the vessel. The thermo-tanks are so arranged that each passenger can regulate the supply of air to any degree up to changing the air in his cabin twelve times in one hour.

The machinery consists of two powerful sets of quadruple expansion balanced engines, constructed by the builders, supplied with steam from three large double-ended and two single ended boilers of sufficient power to drive the vessel at a sea speed of 14½ knots.

NEW DIRECTION TO FRENCH AERO CLUB POLICY EXPECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The Aero Club of France has elected six new members to fill the vacancies which have occurred recently on the committee of direction. The election has resulted in the nomination of MM. Leon Barthou, Louis Breguet, Maurice Farman, Rene Grodier, Rene Quinton, and Edouard Surcouf.

With this new and vigorous element on the committee of direction, there is no doubt that the aero club will give an entirely new direction to its policy. The first action of the committee, as now constituted, was to devote a sum of £20,000 to the organization, in cooperation with the English Aero Club, of an airplane race between London and Paris.

INDIA CIVIL SERVICE IS SAID TO ATTRACT RIGHT KIND OF MEN

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—There has been much solemn shaking of heads over the growing "unattractiveness" of the Indian civil service, as shown by the increasing number of men high up on the list who elect for the home civil service. Surely such gloomy views show a very imperfect appreciation, not to call it ignorance, of the facts of the case, remarks "Senex" in a letter to the Civil and Military Gazette, published at Lahore.

A great proportion of the men for whom such a career has many attractions are sons of old Anglo-Indian families, who by tradition have the ruling instinct, and are of the best type obtainable for the service, and even the newcomers must be men, as a class, with ambitions and pluck, and some of the spirit of high adventure. It will be a bad day for India and the empire when this class of men falls and the comparative attractiveness of different services is judged solely by the scale of pay and pension, and the ease and comfort obtainable.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS DEMAND WOMEN VOTES

Resolution Is Passed Protesting Against Prime Minister's "Failure to Redeem His Repeated Pledges"

PROGRESS IN ULSTER

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—During the proceedings of the recent trade union congress, a resolution in favor of adult suffrage was passed. In submitting the resolution, Will Thorne, M.M., dealt with the suffrage question from the woman's point of view and declared that it would be impossible for women to make a bigger mess of the elections than men had done, a sentiment which met with the hearty approval of the meeting whose members then went to consider a further resolution dealing with the treatment that women in England have been receiving at the hands of the government of late, and concluding with the following words:

"That this congress protests against the prime minister's failure to redeem his repeated pledges to women and calls upon the parliamentary committee to press for the immediate enactment of a government reform bill which must include the enfranchisement of women."

This was passed with only seven dissentients, whilst the constant cannonade of interruption and the ill-concealed impatience with the arguments of the opponents left no doubt of the general feeling of the Labor party to the question of woman suffrage.

Two women have taken a prominent part in the proceedings of this year's meeting of the British Association which assembled recently at Birmingham, Madame Curie, the great French physicist, upon whom the University of Birmingham has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D., and Miss Ethel Sargent, who was appointed president of the botanical section of the meeting.

This is the first time that a woman has been chosen as president of a section of the British Association. The honours conferred upon these ladies were announced in the Monitor by a cable of Sept. 12. Miss Sargent is a fellow of the Linnean Society and has been on its council. Madame Curie is celebrated for her researches and took part in the discussion on radiation in the physics section.

The Women's Social and Political Union, the militant suffrage organization, has begun to beatify itself on the subject of votes for women in Ulster. If Sir Edward Carson is, as he declares, about to establish a new government in Ulster, then the union considers it time to demand that the enfranchisement of women shall form part of the program. As Sir Edward Carson is preparing to take over the government, it is to him they are appealing. When he arrives in Ireland he will be met by a deputation from the W. S. P. U.

On this subject Miss Christabel Pankhurst says, in an editorial in the Suffragette, that the deputation will make the simple demand that under the provisional constitution of Ulster, women shall have equal rights with men, including the right to vote. This is a demand he cannot logically resist. Women who have shared the risks and penalties of rebellion have a right to share in the rights that the men rebels enjoy.

Every excuse, she says, that he might offer for the refusal to give votes to women would be a negation of his arguments against home rule. Sir Edward and his friends cannot use coercion against the suffragettes. By doing so they would cover themselves with ridicule and disgrace. The rebels coining other rebels. What a situation. Sir Edward Carson and his supporters are, as yet, uncommitted. In a few days it will be known whether they will follow the mad examples of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond or whether they will prove to the world that they who are rebelling in the name of justice are themselves prepared to do justice. She declares that every government, whether it have its seat in London or in Dublin or in Belfast, has in these days to reckon with the suffragettes.

CHAIR OF HISTORY OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY FILLED

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The council of Melbourne University have unanimously elected Ernest Scott of the Commonwealth Hansard staff to the university chair of history.

Mr. Scott has had no university training and has been chosen in preference to several candidates of academic distinction, the council being of opinion that his reputation as a historian and student of literature was of more importance than mere academic qualifications, and that as his work has been of an independent nature and he had been stimulated to research through love of study and thirst for knowledge, his relations with students would be sympathetic and helpful.

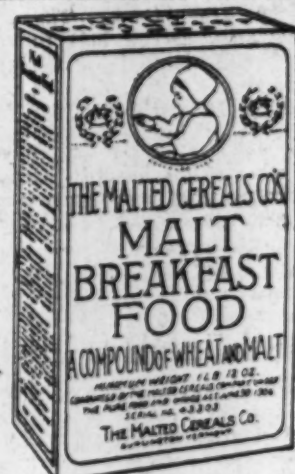
Mr. Scott was originally an English journalist, and for some time after arriving in Australia he was on the literary staff of the Herald. He is the author of two historical works, "Terre Napoleon" and "La Perouse," dealing with the subject of French exploration in Australia. Sir Alexander Peacock, the Victorian minister for education, has expressed gratification at the appointment of Mr. Scott, as a notable recognition of merit and fitness which will encourage intellectual young men to persevere in studies for which they have special aptitude.

CROWN LANDS MINERALS HELD

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The government's land bill provides for the extension of the right of conversion of crown lands into freehold, reserving the minerals to the crown. Provision is made for revaluation where the lands depreciate in value.

The minister of lands is authorized to borrow £500,000 for the purchase and settlement of lands and £100,000 for making roads. Power is taken to acquire land compulsorily for settlement in the event of the owner not agreeing to subdivide. Safeguards are provided against aggregation of estates.



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Representative of Transport Workers Tells of Strike

LARKIN CALLED INFLUENCE FOR GOOD IN DUBLIN

Councillor Partridge Says Labor Leader Must Be Factor in Any Conferences Looking Toward Settlement of Transport Strike

SITUATION IS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland—As already stated in the Monitor's cable despatches a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had a conversation recently with Councillor Partridge, a representative of the transport and general workers' union, at their headquarters, Liberty hall. Mr. Partridge had just returned from his visit to London, where he had addressed a large gathering in Trafalgar square, and he expressed to the Monitor representative his great satisfaction at the reception he had received from labor people in the capital.

In answer to a question as to his view of the recent conference between the employers and the men's representatives, Mr. Partridge said that as far as the employers were concerned, it was really a bogus conference. They did not desire to come to a settlement, but simply to gain time.

"The idea of the employers," Mr. Partridge went on, "all along has been to starve out the union. They believe that every day the strike continues, impossible demands are being made on the union's resources. They hope also to dispirit the men by the fact that the trams are running as usual, and that new men are being taken on and taught their work. In all this, of course the employers are mistaken. The union never was so strong financially as it is today. All the great trades unions in England have been circulating, and we are just beginning to receive contributions from them on a large scale."

"Then, as to dispiriting the men, we realize clearly that we must win in the end, and for the present we are all willing to run risks and to make sacrifices. There never has been," Mr. Partridge continued, "a trade dispute in which more enthusiasm has been engendered than this present one; neither can I remember any trade dispute which was marked by such unity as far as the men were concerned. You see they are for the most part decent chaps, and the transport union has really been guilty of no offense; this makes the action of the employers appear, as it is, especially unjust, and nothing tends to weld men closer together than resistance to a palpable injustice."

Secret of Influence

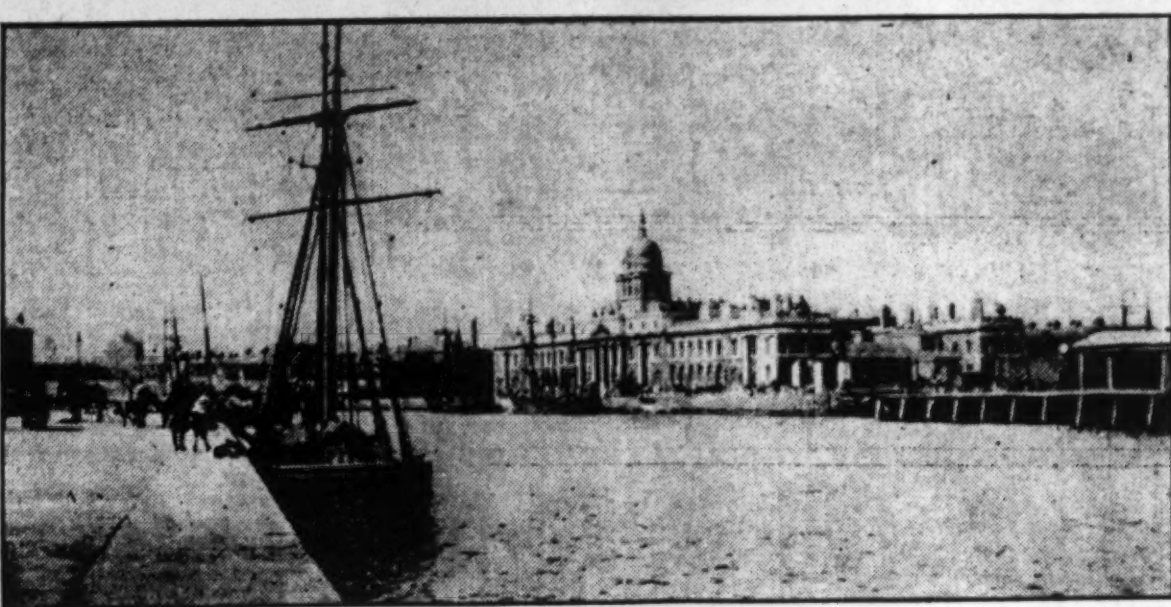
"The position of James Larkin," Mr. Partridge continued, "is especially interesting and especially significant. If I were asked to sum up in a few words the secret of his influence with these men, I would say that he is the first man who has succeeded in making the Dublin dock laborer sober. Only those who were acquainted with the conditions which obtained along these quays some two years ago, can realize what James Larkin has effected in this short space of time."

"Until two years ago, it had been the practice for a very long time to pay the dock laborer every Saturday in some one or other of the hundreds of public houses which spread themselves over the dock region. This was done by a stevedore, and it had become a recognized custom that the stevedore should be treated by the men who he paid. As you may imagine this led to the most reckless drinking and I have known personally of many cases where the man's whole wage has simply been paid over to the landlord of the public house to wipe out a score which stood to the dockers' name."

"Larkin has succeeded in changing all this. The men's wages are now paid, either in the union room, or at some other convenient place, and an atmosphere has been created throughout the docks which is fast making it almost 'bad form' to drink to excess. Larkin," Mr. Partridge said, "had been styled demagogue, and it had been again and again insisted that he owed his influence simply to his power of speech and to his personality, but, as a matter of fact, he could state without fear of contradiction, that Larkin's influence rested entirely upon the good that he had effected, and upon the fact that these men who had so often been duped, had at length discovered one upon whose word they could rely at all times and in all circumstances."

The Monitor representative then asked Mr. Partridge his opinion in regard to the meeting in O'Connell street, which had been addressed by the English delegates. To this Mr. Partridge replied that, whilst they were grateful to the English delegates for their good intentions, nevertheless it was quite clear from the first that they did not represent the spirit of the congress which had sent them over. That congress, Mr. Partridge continued, had been so heartily in sympathy with the cause of the Irish worker, that the question of declaring a general strike throughout England in support of the union had been seriously considered, as had also the proposal that the congress should adjourn and meet again in Dublin.

The delegates, however, were, in Mr. Partridge's opinion, braver men in England than they were in Dublin, and he knew, from conversations which he had



General view of deserted docks as result of the Transport and General Workers Union strike

had with them, that they would not have been sorry if the meeting could have been held anywhere other than where it was. And as it was they had done everything to secure that the authorities should know that they intended to say nothing in the least degree inflammatory.

Methods Described

In reply to a question as to whether the attitude of the English delegates could not be explained by the fear which the Labor party in England undoubtedly entertained for syndicalism, Mr. Partridge declared that that might be so. Whilst, however, he was not himself quite clear as to what syndicalism meant, an ignorance which was, perhaps, the best proof that he did not teach it, he could state definitely that a sympathetic strike, which he understood was the essence of syndicalism, had no part in the methods of the transport union.

Mr. Partridge then proceeded to describe the special methods adopted by the union. "The central point of our theory," he said, "is that no member of the union shall touch what we call 'tainted goods.' Supposing," he went on, "there are two employers, A and B. The employees of B make demands for improved conditions which B refuses. The employees come out on strike and B engages other men to do their work. If B sends goods to A which have in any way been touched by B's new employees, A's employees refuse to deal with them and if this leads to a lockout A's goods themselves become 'tainted' and all members of the union anywhere, are bound not to deal with them. So it spreads from one firm to another until a general stoppage in trade may be brought about. The result of course is the same as in the case of a sympathetic strike, but as you will see, the method of its attainment is entirely different."

Asked in what direction if any he saw a real hope of settlement, Mr. Partridge said that if a conference was to settle the question, he gave it as his definite opinion that only a conference which included James Larkin could effect a settlement. Larkin, he said, was the only man who really understood the position, and he was moreover a man eminently fitted to discuss the question at a conference.

There had never been a time, he said, when Larkin was not willing to negotiate; the aim and object of all his work was to arrive at an understanding by means of fair discussion, and although all the statements in regard to him which had appeared in a bitterly hostile press, would lead one to suppose just the reverse, yet Larkin was nowhere more thoroughly in his element than when he was conferring with those honestly desirous of coming to an understanding.

Once His Opponent

Going on to speak more intimately of Larkin, Mr. Partridge warned to his subject. "I met him first as an enemy," he said, "two years ago. It was in another strike dispute, and he and I actually came to blows over it. A short time afterward, however, I was at one of his meetings and listened to a vindication which he made of his actions."

"As he went on I was more and more impressed with the fact that either the man was a most consummate liar, or else he had been one of the best misunderstood men in Dublin, so, when he had finished his speech, I jumped up on the platform, and I turned to those who were listening to him and said, 'You are the strikers and you are the men who are most affected, is this man speaking the truth?' At once," Mr. Partridge said, "there was a great shout of 'he is,' and so I turned to Larkin and I asked him if he would shake hands with me. This he did at once, and we have been friends and coworkers ever since."

"It is difficult for me to speak with anything less than enthusiasm about Larkin; he is one of the biggest hearted and noblest men I know. No man can be so deep in the bog of depravity but Larkin will make an effort to pull him out, and there are many hundreds of men all over Dublin whose own kith and kin have forsaken them because of their depravity, and Larkin has held out to them a friendly hand and succeeded in putting them on their feet again. He is a man in 10,000," Mr. Partridge added simply, "and we all owe him more than we can ever repay."

BRITISH WHEAT CROP SHOWS INCREASE OVER 1912 PRODUCT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Times has issued another of its valuable reports on the state of British crops. According to the Times system of estimating the condition of crops, 100 is taken to represent perfect healthfulness and exemption from injury, with average growth and development, a figure which is above the average. The 10 years average of any crop generally works out to 91 or 92 per cent.

The wheat crop has gradually improved from 89.17 on July 1 to 92.3 on Sept. 1, and the present year's crop is 12 per cent better than that of last year. The fluctuations are, however, very great, in spite of the general average, and many reports show serious deficiencies. The Times reports from Bedford vary from 60 to 95 per cent; Cambridgeshire from 85 to 120 per cent; Berkshire from 25 to 105 per cent; Dorset from 70 to 105 per cent, and Worcestershire from 60 to 95 per cent.

About two fifths of the entire British wheat crop are produced in the six eastern and maritime counties of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Essex. These counties in 1912 produced 753,154 out of a total of 1,925,737 acres. The quality of the grain is pronounced excellent and the crop appears to have been mostly secured in Norfolk, Essex, Herts, Hunts, Lincoln, Bedford, Suffolk, Bucks, Leicester, Northants, Oxfordshire, Sussex, Warwick.

CHANCES MADE IN UNDERGROUND LONDON SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Metropolitan Railway Company, who recently acquired the Great Northern and City Tube as a going concern, have now been over the working of the line. The Great Northern and City Tube runs from Finsbury Park to Moorgate, and a very considerable increase in the traffic under the new management is expected.

The service will be accelerated and many improvements will be introduced for the comfort and convenience of passengers. The connection of the line at Moorgate with the Metropolitan railway and at Finsbury Park with the Great Northern main and suburban lines will tend to increase the traffic.

Other changes which will be made in the underground service of London include the joining up of the District, the Hampstead & Highgate, and the Bakerloo railways by means of the new station at Charing Cross, the extension of the Bakerloo line to Paddington, and the alteration of the City & South London tube railway. The station at Charing Cross will be completed in about two months and passengers will be transferred from one line to another by means of moving staircases. The alteration of the City & South London tube will make it one of the most up-to-date tubes in London, stations, tube and trains being all improved.

HISTORIC LONDON BUILDINGS TOPIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"The Historical Buildings in London" is the subject of a series of five lectures, with lantern slides, delivered at the Fishmongers' hall, London bridge, on Fridays, at 6 p. m., which commenced Sept. 26, by Charles Welch, F. S. A., late librarian at the Guildhall.

M. CHEKOV HOUSE TO BE SOLD

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG—The country house belonging to the late A. Chekov, in the Crimea, is about to be sold. As is no doubt known, A. Chekov is the Russian Dickens.

THAMES RIVER WIDENED

(Special to the Monitor)
READING, Eng.—The river between Reading and Sonning and below Caversham lock, where the shore forms part of View island, is being widened by 50 feet. This undertaking is to cost the Thames conservancy £1000.

(Special to the Monitor)

The average condition of wheat, barley and oat crops on Sept. 1 and Aug. 1, 1913, in the 10 eastern and northwestern counties was as follows, taking 100 as the standard: Wheat, Sept. 1, 92.7; Aug. 1, 92.6; barley, Sept. 1, 89.17; Aug. 1, 87.37; oats, Sept. 1, 73.2; Aug. 1, 81. In 12 southeastern and east midland counties the figures at the two dates were: Wheat 99.3 and 90, barley 85 and 84.7, oats 73.8 and 75.6.

In 10 west midland and southwestern counties the figures were: Wheat 91.25 and 89.1; barley 81.5 and 78.4; oats 73.5 and 74.2. In 10 northern and northwestern counties the figures for the two dates were: Wheat 94 and 93.1, barley 93 and 88.16 and oats 85.4 and 84.4.

The averages for the different counties on Sept. 1 and Aug. 1 respectively were as follows: England, wheat 92 and 91.2; barley 93 and 88.16; oats 78.2 and 78.7. Scotland, wheat 98 and 98.4, barley 94 and 92.6, oats 87.6 and 89.7, Wales, wheat 96.6 and 90, barley 93 and 92, oats 90 and 87.5.

The averages over Great Britain of the six principal crops were as follows: Wheat, July 1, 89.17; Aug. 1, 91.4; Sept. 1, 92.3. Barley, July 1, 83.3; Aug. 1, 85.76; Sept. 1, 88.2; oats, July 1, 81.15; Aug. 1, 82.65; Sept. 1, 81.9. Beans, July 1, 88; Aug. 1, 84.5; Sept. 1, 82.34; potatoes, July 1, 88; Aug. 1, 86.2; Sept. 1, 85.6. Roots, excluding mangels, July 1, 78.75; Aug. 1, 75; Sept. 1, 70.56.

FRENCH TEACHERS CONVENE DESPITE WARNING GIVEN

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The congress of French teachers which has opened at Bourges is being held behind closed doors and no intimation of any kind as to the proceedings will, it has been stated, be issued to the press.

It will be remembered that last year the deliberations of the teachers and their attitude toward the antimilitarist organization, the Sou du Soldat, caused grave dissatisfaction to the government, with the result that the teachers' unions were ordered to dissolve.

The dissolution has been only theoretical, but M. Barthou, the French premier, who is also minister of public instruction, warned the teachers that if they attended the congress they would be dismissed.

LABOR SCARCITY IN BRITISH MINES SHOWN BY REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The report of Mr. Walker, inspector of mines and quarries in Scotland for the year ending December, 1912, has just been issued. During the year an underground inspection of every mine in Scotland has taken place at least once, and some mines have been inspected 18 or 19 times.

The total number of persons employed in the coal mines in Scotland during the year was 143,302, an increase of 4925, compared with 1911. Underground the increase was 3758, and on the surface 1167. The coal cutting machines driven by electricity or compressed air had, during 1912, increased by 97 and were now 771 in number, and had cut 7,742,470 tons of coal.

At present there is a scarcity of labor at nearly all the pits which is due, in a large measure, to the number of mine workers who have emigrated during the last few years to Canada and other colonies.

CONGRESS TO MEET IN ROME

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy—A decision has been arrived at by the International Congress on Cheap Dwellings to hold their next congress at Rome.

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HAYASHI PAPERS TELL OF COST OF BRITISH SUPPORT

Reminiscences Recently Made Public Speak of Japan's Alliance at Price of Respect of Russia and Other Countries

DETAILS REVEALED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—As already reported by cable, the third series of the reminiscences of Count Hayashi have been published. The first and second series of revelations have already been referred to in The Christian Science Monitor, and now, in spite of the efforts of the authorities in Tokyo to prevent the publication of any further documents, the third series has appeared.

The principal features of the recent disclosures are: First, that a triple alliance between Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan was at one time under consideration for Lord Lansdowne, then British foreign minister, kept Germany informed of the negotiations in progress between the United Kingdom and Japan, until the time when it was decided that the treaty should be signed between Japan and the United Kingdom only.

Second, that it was proposed by Count Hayashi himself that Japan should trade upon the fear of Great Britain lest Japan should conclude an alliance with Russia, and in this way hasten the signature of the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

Third, the reminiscences further show that after negotiations had already been opened and were in an advanced stage, the then Japanese prime minister, Marquis Ito, who had approved of the negotiations in principle, was despatched on a special mission to St. Petersburg where he commenced to discuss the question of a Russo-Japanese agreement. This action Count Hayashi described as an outrageous breach of faith, although he had himself already proposed trading upon Great Britain's fear of such a step being taken.

At the time the reminiscences commenced, namely, April, 1901, Count Hayashi was Japanese minister in London, and he records that in that month the German charge d'affaires made the proposal to him of a triple alliance between Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan. Count Hayashi was subsequently instructed by his government to sound Lord Lansdowne on the subject. According to the reminiscences, Lord Lansdowne was evidently keeping the German ambassador in London informed of the progress of the Anglo-Japanese negotiations.

It was in July that Sir Claud MacDonald, the British minister at Tokyo, who was in London at the time, informed Count Hayashi that King Edward had himself expressed a wish for a definite understanding with Japan, while Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, was in favor of a definite alliance in order to prevent the possibility of Japan forming an alliance with Russia, the British minister adding that the German ambassador had called at the foreign office and stated that there was a possibility of Japan and Russia forming such an alliance.

Count Hayashi replied that the sentiments of Japan were entirely in favor of Great Britain and opposed to Russia, adding that sentiment would be subordinated to actual material questions and that if sufficiently substantial conces-

sions were made by Russia the question of feeling might be got over. The Japanese minister then cabled to Tokyo explaining how the fear on the part of Great Britain lest such an alliance should be formed might be used as a means to hasten the conclusion of a treaty between the United Kingdom and Japan.

The reminiscences show that while the negotiations were in progress, Count Hayashi was ordered to meet Marquis Ito, who was on his way to Russia, in the French capital. It was there that Count Hayashi learnt from Marquis Ito that the Japanese foreign minister and other Japanese statesmen had recognized the urgency of a compromise with Russia on the subject of Korea, and that they had decided to send Marquis Ito to Russia to discuss the question.

Marquis Ito was, Count Hayashi records, puzzled when he learnt that the Anglo-Japanese negotiations had progressed so far, and Count Hayashi adds also that he considers the action of his government in despatching Marquis Ito to Russia outrageous. Count Hayashi then declares that when Marquis Ito realized that it was no longer possible for the Japanese government to withdraw from the negotiations with the United Kingdom, he was able to induce the Marquis to support in principle the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Shortly after this Count Hayashi endeavored to explain to Lord Lansdowne that Marquis Ito's visit to Russia had no special significance, but Lord Lansdowne was obviously not satisfied with the explanation.

Referring to Germany and the negotiations, Count Hayashi explains that Lord Lansdowne had intended to invite Germany to join in the alliance as soon as the negotiations with Japan had been completed, but before the treaty had been actually signed, Germany however, it is explained, was unwilling to be a party to the treaty owing to disagreement with Great Britain on other questions. The dealings of Japan with Russia Count Hayashi refers to as a breach of faith and a lack of honor, and he concludes by saying that Japan won the support of England at the cost of the respect of Russia and other European countries.

BRITISH BACK TO LAND NEEDS EXAGGERATED SAYS EXPERT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—W. H. Malloch has issued from the offices of the liberty and property defense league a statistical monograph giving figures with regard to the increase and decrease of agricultural workers, the ratio of such workers to the total population, and the number of workers per acre on farms of different sizes.

The figures relate to the years 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1861, and 1910, and the object of publishing them is to correct the error current among members of both parties that the agricultural population of England and Wales has been declining ever since the beginning of the nineteenth century, that is, since the beginning of the modern manufacturing epoch.

The official figures relating to the agricultural population for the years named are as follows: 1801, 3,300,000; 1811, 3,500,000; 1821, 3,900,000; 1831, 4,350,000; 1861, 4,600,000; and 1910, 3,500,000. These figures give a percentage of the total population of 37, 35, 33, 25, 20 and 10, respectively, and they show that the decline in the agricultural population did not begin in the beginning of the nineteenth century but in the middle of it.

As to the "back to the land" movement, the common idea is that the number of persons who might profitably be employed in agriculture is at least equal

ENGLISH WATERS RECEIVE VISIT OF RUSSIAN SQUADRON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A squadron of 14 Russian warships is paying a visit to English waters in return to that paid by the British cruiser squadron to Reval in 1912. The squadron is under the command of Admiral von Essen, the youngest officer of that rank in the Russian navy. He won fame in the Russo-Japanese war as the commander of the cruiser Novik. She took part in every engagement, and was finally blown up off the island of Sakhalin by her commander.

Besides Admiral von Essen's flagship, the Rurik, built at Barrow, the squadron consists of the Tsesarevitch, the Slava, the Andrei Pervosvannyi, the Imperator, the Pavel I., and the armored cruisers Gromoboi, Admiral Makarov, Bayan and Pallada, four destroyers and the transport Riga.

ANCIENT POMPEII HARBOR IS FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—As the result of excavations to discover the site of the port where, it is believed by the eminent archaeologist, Signor Adolfo Cozza, the population of Pompeii sought refuge from the eruption of Vesuvius, the masonry of the old harbor has been unearthed.

The diggings at first revealed a road showing the passage of wheels; following this indication the workmen reached the harbor at a distance of about 700 yards from the ruined city. It is hoped that the work may be continued, as it is probable that discoveries of value from an artistic and antiquarian point of view may be made.

OSMIRIDIUM TO BE MINED

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—Nearly 20 10-acre sections have lately been applied for under mining lease at Bald Hill, west coast, for osmiridium mining.

to the maximum which has been so employed in some previous period. Mr. Malloch says that it cannot be maintained that the number exceeds this maximum, because a number cannot be put back on the land that has never been on the land before.

This number, however, has been immensely exaggerated by the popular imagination, for the reason that it is commonly estimated, not by the actual number of the agriculturists, but by the proportion borne by them to the population of the country as a whole. Thus, whereas the agriculturists today are only 10 per cent of the total population, in the year 1851 they were 25 per cent and in the year 1801 they were 37 per cent. This method of computation is altogether fallacious, for the population is a variable quantity, whereas the area suitable for agriculture is a constant quantity. It would be impossible to put 37 or even 25 per cent of the present population back on the land because never in the whole course of history have such numbers ever been on the land.

TASMANIAN TEACHER IN OFFICE

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—P. Madsen Bonnerup, for two and a half years chemistry lecturer at the Zeeland school of mines, has been appointed to the position of deputy examiner of patents under the federal government.

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Tariff Report Made; President Gets Bill on Thursday

Report on Measure Is Made in House This Noon for Adoption There Tuesday and in Senate Two Days Later

COTTON NOT SETTLED

WASHINGTON—The long-awaited conference report on the Wilson-Simmons tariff bill was formally made today. It was presented to the House at noon, after adoption by the conferees. Adoption of the report in the House is expected Tuesday and in the Senate Thursday.

The conferees adopted the report by a strict party vote, none of the minority members signing it. Mr. Underwood introduced the report in the House, where it was agreed to let it lie over until tomorrow when the House will meet at 11 o'clock to begin its consideration.

House Leader Underwood and Senator Simmons estimated that the administration bill would be sent to the White House for signature by President Wilson by Thursday night. One possibility of delay was that Senate Republicans might desire to register one last word for the protective policy abolished in the Democratic bill and thus prolong debate.

One other factor of possible delay was the cotton futures tax. The conferees reported disagreement on the Clarke amendment added to the Senate bill. The House was expected to adopt the Wilson-Smith-Lever substitute. Leaders believed that the Senate would refuse this compromise and that the whole legislation affecting cotton futures would be eliminated from the bill.

Mr. Underwood stated that he thought there was a fair prospect of the Senate accepting his cotton futures substitute, although he was not optimistic. If the Senate refuses, the subject will go over in a separate bill, he declared.

Mr. Underwood added that he expected the House to adopt his substitute tomorrow, although the Arkansas representatives would have the first vote on a motion to accept the Clarke amendment as originally planned. Mr. Underwood asserted that President Wilson and the department of agriculture were favorable to his substitute and he hoped this fact would carry it.

President Wilson told callers today that he was confident there would be no delay in acceptance by Congress of the conference report and that he expected to sign the measure Thursday.

The President was quoted as saying he had been assured that while both houses desired a law taxing speculative cotton trading, they regarded such a measure as foreign to a tariff bill and were willing to adopt the Underwood-Smith-Lever bill as a separate measure.

The report was a bulky document of 12,000 words, accompanied by a statement of 3,000 words by Mr. Underwood.

CORNERSTONE OF CHURCH RELAID AFTER CENTURY

Exercises at Newton Lower Falls Episcopal Anniversary Are in Duplicate of the Original Ceremony of 1813

MASONS TAKE PART

NEWTON, Mass.—Incidental to the exercises for the one hundredth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of St. Marys Episcopal church, Newton Lower Falls, this afternoon, is the re-laying of the original stone by Everett C. Benton grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, with 24 other members, 10 members from Meridian lodge and 10 from Dalhousie lodge. The state organization with Meridian lodge took an active part in the exercises 100 years ago.

Ceremonies for the observance will practically duplicate the exercises at the laying of the original stone in 1813, and the records of the century will be placed in the receptacle. Masonic representatives will march in full regalia from Hubbard Memorial hall to the church heralded by a bugler. There the program will begin. Exactly the same hymns as were sung a century ago will be sung again.

In the evening addresses are to be made by former parishioners and rectors, after which a reception will be held.

St. Marys church was formed in 1812 and for 40 years was the only Episcopal church in the city. At the time of the establishment the population of the district was very small and the parish was made up, not only of Newton people, but residents of Weston, Wellesley and Needham.

Before the present edifice was built, services were held in an old schoolhouse and later were conducted in an old hall. The first rector was the Rev. Alfred Baur, who remained in charge for over 30 years, during which time the church was enlarged and a parish house erected.

A historical address to mark the occasion was given in the church yesterday by the Rev. Francis B. White. Bishop Lawrence was to have officiated at the confirmation exercises, but was prevented, and Suffragan Bishop Babcock officiated instead, confirming 19 persons.

REPORTED SUIT AGAINST THE NEW HAVEN IS DENIED

Department of Justice Says Details of Proposed Action Are Not Made Public

WASHINGTON—That the department of justice was about to file a suit to dissolve the New Haven system as a trust was reported here yesterday.

"Any definite statement about the attorney-general's suit against the New Haven at this time is inaccurate and premature," a Monitor correspondent was told today by officials having the case in hand. The attorney-general, who is out of the city until Wednesday, will not consider the problem until he receives the special report and recommendations now being prepared by T. W. Gregory, special counsel, and Jesse C. Adams, assistant attorney-general.

"I have given out nothing," said Mr. Gregory, "and I am sure the attorney-general has not given out anything about it. All I can say is that we are making satisfactory progress on the report and hope to have it ready soon. I cannot even give an approximate time; the newspaper reports of the past day or two are unfounded imaginings."

It is known that Mr. Gregory told the attorney-general he hoped to finish the report this week. It is also quite certain that the attorney-general will proceed against the New Haven, but he has not determined upon any details.

WORK KEYNOTE OF COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Action in All Lines of Civic Endeavor Takes Place of Advice, Says Convention Delegate

"Inside of the last 10 years commercial organizations all over the country have been radically organizing, so that instead of passing resolutions they are now jumping into everything in commercial and civic activity." This statement was made today by C. S. Whittier, secretary of the membership committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who returned from Omaha and St. Paul, where he has been attending conventions of commercial executives and secretaries of the American Association of Commercial Executives met at St. Paul.

"It was the impression of every one of the delegates that I met," said Mr. Whittier, "that among the first five organizations of the country you have got to name Boston. It is 600 ahead in membership of any other organization. Even the smaller towns of 4,000 and 5,000 population have a live Board of Trade that is helping in the development and attractiveness of the community, getting better transportation rates, improvements in highways and active in other civic matters."

JOHN O'CALLAGHAN HONORED

There was a meeting in Faneuil hall last night in commemoration of John O'Callaghan, national secretary of the United Irish League of America and for 25 years a Boston newspaper man, for his work in connection with the home rule movement.

ELLIOTT DINNER PLANS COMPLETE

Arrangements for the dinner to Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven railroad, to be given by the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley Plaza tomorrow, are complete. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., and President Elliott will be the only speakers.

SUDBURY TAXES REDUCED

SUDBURY, Mass.—The board of assessors announce that the tax rate for this year will be \$17.20 on \$1000, which is 30 cents less than the rate a year ago, caused for the most part by a general increase in the town's valuation in both real and personal estates.

NEW TEACHERS AT MAYNARD

MAYNARD, Mass.—Maynard public schools have four new classes, and teachers just appointed for them are Miss Schubarth, Roxbury, in high school, Miss Gladys Daggett, Waterville, Me., sixth and eighth grades, Miss Mary Daley, Ayer, and Miss Ruth Hagar, North Orange, first grade.

FOUNDING CEREMONIAL CELEBRATED



St. Marys Episcopal church, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

CONG. GARDNER COMING TO PLAN HIS CAMPAIGN

Expected at His Headquarters Today to Decide on Committee to Manage the Republican Gubernatorial Contest

STARTS NEXT WEEK

Congressman A. P. Gardner, Republican nominee for Governor, is expected to come to his headquarters in Boston from Hamilton this afternoon to make arrangements for his campaign committee and other details of his campaign work. It is expected that Mr. Gardner will not engage in active campaigning until after the Republican state convention at Tremont Temple, Saturday.

At the Republican state committee rooms today one of the members said that while there is considerable feeling in the committee at the way Congressman Gardner has attacked it, yet the committeemen are going to work for the election of a Republican Governor.

One of the members of the committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts appointed last week to assist Congressman Gardner today said that probably no formal action will be taken by the committee until after the state convention.

In a formal statement made public today, Congressman Gardner tells why he does not give the management of his campaign to the Republican state committee as at present organized. These reasons, in the words of the congressman, follow:

"First—There can be but one head to a political campaign. Both Mr. Frothingham and Mr. Walker, when they were the Republican nominees for Governor, had their own separate committee and vet tried to act with the Republican state committee. The result was confusion, and inefficiency.

"Second—I know Mr. Hatfield to be a decent, honorable and loyal man and a man of his word. Nevertheless Mr. Hatfield's views on public questions are not my views and his methods are not my methods. Moreover, I believe that there are some members occupying strategic points in the makeup of the committee who secretly hope for my defeat.

"Third—I must have enthusiasm in the management of my campaign, and I fail to find enthusiasm in the state committee.

"Fourth—As a result of several very expensive campaigns the present organization of the Republican state committee is generally deeply in debt and its notes are and have been endorsed by rich and influential men. It is further stated that Mr. Hatfield has collected large sums of money in the past for the use of his organization.

"I have no criticism to make of those indorsees or of those indorsements or of those contributions; but I refuse to accept the situation with all its attendant entanglements. If I were to do so I might at any moment find my freedom of action as Governor seriously embarrassed.

"It is a singular fact that the very people who for years have been clamoring for a leader who will shake off the shackles of the old system have suddenly started to sing a different tune. It is the same old story. I am fighting the old system in the only way in which it can be fought. I am fighting for an uncontrolled Republican party."

Former Governor John Q. A. Brackett of Arlington is one of the former supporters of Col. Everett C. Benton who have written to Mr. Gardner that they are lacking him to the extent of their ability for the election. Mr. Brackett said that he signed the Benton nomination papers before the congressman took the field.

At the meeting of the Republican state committee at headquarters Saturday, which began at noon and continued until about 4 p. m., Congressman Gardner was present by invitation. He was asked to explain why he wanted to conduct his campaign independently of the state organization. Mr. Gardner replied that the resignation of the chairman was his principal issue, and until that took place it was useless for him to discuss the matter further.

The congressman let it be known that he regarded Chairman Hatfield highly personally and did not question for a

moment his honesty and integrity. It was not against Mr. Hatfield as a person, but as chairman of the organization, that he was contending.

Following the departure of the congressman from headquarters, the 22 members present of the total committee of 30 unanimously adopted a resolution expressing their confidence in Mr. Hatfield and pledging him their support during the ensuing campaign. Congressman Gardner's friends in the committee joined heartily in this indorsement, two of them being on the committee of three which drafted the resolution.

Last year's Republican candidate for Governor, Joseph Walker of Brookline, who has joined the Progressive party, has written to Congressman Gardner saying that he believes that the congressman was successful at the primaries because he was the more progressive of the two candidates. However, Mr. Walker says that Mr. Gardner does not carry Progressive principles to their logical conclusions. The former reiterates his stand for the initiative and referendum.

LAWYER URGES STOCK ISSUE BY NEW HAVEN

(Continued from page one)

occasions, he represented no one but himself at this hearing. He said he believed the convertible feature of the proposed bond issue contrary to public policy in this commonwealth.

"I have listened to all the arguments," said Mr. Ely, "and feel that it has been the purpose of everybody here to aid the company in securing this money, which undoubtedly is necessary.

"Suppose the petitioner, instead of making application for approval of an issue of bonds, were here asking the board to approve an issue of stock to the amount of \$85,000,000. You might order that the stock be sold at not less than par. In other words, there would be no legal objection raised by anybody to such approval. Under the laws of the commonwealth you would have authority to issue such stock as preferred stock under chapter 441 of the acts of 1902. Such issue you would be authorized to give such preferences, restrictions and qualifications as you deem to be in the public interest and the interest of the road.

"Suppose such preferences consisted of a 6 per cent dividend to continue for 15 years, the stock then to sink into common stock. Suppose you added another preference that the holder should be entitled to have, at the expiration of 15 years and within a specified time, the right to exchange such shares for cash at par.

"If the stock was issued the company and shareholders would be exactly in same position that they would if this bond issue is approved.

"I am not urging my plan, but make these proposals for what they are worth. First, we seem to be able by indirection to bring parties into a situation to accomplish results that we cannot directly. Has not too great importance been attached to the proposal that this commission cannot fix a fair cash value for stock to be issued five or 15 years hence?"

Charles E. Ensign appeared as attorney for various stockholders who approve the plan advanced in the original petition but opposed the present plan.

"This road is sound," said Mr. Ensign, "but needs careful attention. It seems to me better to dismiss this petition with such recommendations as the commissioners may make and let another petition be filed."

Mr. Ensign was the first to take the stand, Mr. Ely followed, and after them came H. La Rue Brown.

Counsel Brown for the public commission, in his closing arguments, said in part:

"There have been references to position of counsel for the commission. Besides the petitioner, there are other interests here. There are the minority stockholders who have their own counsel. There is the public. There are the holders of outstanding obligations, in large measure the small investors of this commonwealth and our savings banks.

"It is of little consequence what is the position of counsel. It is of great consequence that whatever this commission does shall be done in strictest compliance with law.

"The petitioner asks you to forget its history of the last 10 years, that its

prayer is justified by its pressing necessity. It says it must put out the great loan at exceedingly costly rates.

"Our law forbade consolidation of a railroad corporation with another corporation. This corporation consolidated with the well-named Consolidated Railway Company.

"Our law forbade issue of stock except on approval of our railroad commission. This corporation increased its stock and applied the proceeds to further violations.

"Our law forbade taking or holding of stock or bonds of other corporations and guaranteeing indebtedness of such other corporations. This corporation took and still holds stock and bonds of other corporations.

"In the 10 years petitioners has received and spent \$970,000,000. In addition it has increased what it calls contingent liabilities by \$70,000,000.

"Of that tremendous amount \$204,000,000 has been spent for securities as to which there is evidence they cannot be marketed."

Counsel Brown reviewed the history and terms of the present law and said that in light of the violation report and of the statutes the present stock and premiums of New Haven must be taken by the commission to be \$117,378,837.

Mr. Brown said there was no precedent for approval of a convertible issue and that it was the opinion of practically all Massachusetts lawyers who had occasion to study the question that the commission had no power to approve such issue. "Since that's the only kind of issue which the company has asked, or which it has authority by vote of stockholders to make, it would seem to come pretty near disposing of this petition."

CONCILIATION COURT SHOWN TO BE CHEAPEST

CLEVELAND, O.—That the conciliation branch of the municipal court here is the "cheapest" court in the world, was shown by the first report issued today after its six months of existence. Four hundred and fifty law suits have been settled at a cost to litigants of 25 cents each, and as many more at an average cost of 50 cents.

Litigants talk things over with prosecutor and judge. Nine cases out of 10 are settled.

TEMPERANCE WOMEN MEET

The Boston Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its last meeting of the season this afternoon at Chipman hall, Tremont Temple, under the direction of Mrs. Mary E. Cheney of Dorchester. Plans for the fortieth anniversary convention to be held in Worcester Oct. 8, 9 and 10 were discussed.

NEWTON SCHOOLS HAVE 7352

NEWTON, Mass.—From figures given out today by the school department there are 7352 pupils enrolled in the public schools. Of this number 5446 are in the grades and 1906 in the three high schools.

CHAMBER TO VISIT FACTORY

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will hold their second industrial excursion Thursday to the plant of the Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, leaving Postoffice square at 1:15 p. m. The return will be at 5 p. m.

ARGENTINE RIFLE MEN ON BOSTON VISIT

(Continued from page one)

Hathaway, James Logan and Walter Powers.

In the party waiting to receive the visitors were Messrs. Kincaide, L. W. Stevens, E. E. Bowers, H. Stanford Wright and H. W. Butterfield of the chamber, and from the national guard, Maj. C. D. Noyes and Capt. Stewart W. Wise of the Governor's staff, and Capt. Kingsley A. Burnham of the coast artillery corps.

Tomorrow the team will visit the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation's yards and inspect the Argentine battleship Rivadavia. In the evening the visitors will be guests of the chamber at the dinner to President Howard Elliott of the New Haven railroad at the Copley Plaza.

HARVARD MUSIC CLUB TRYOUTS ARE ANNOUNCED

College Orchestra and the Glee Society Are Holding Over Their Leaders of Last Year

Undergraduate members of Harvard University who are interested in music will try out for their various musical clubs this week. The Pierian Sodality, the college orchestra, will attract a large number of men. L. G. Del Castillo, the leader last year, is to be in charge again this year. At the Harvard pop concert last year he led the Symphony orchestra, when they played his own medley of college airs.

On Wednesday and Thursday nights there will be tests for the glee club, Frank Hancock, whose college songs are known, will lead the club again this year. It has been Harvard's custom to have an undergraduate as leader and Mr. Hancock is in the graduate school. Dr. A. T. Davidson of the music department and organist in the college chapel is to coach the men.

On Tuesday the candidates for the mandolin club will appear for trial under Mr. Rice, the coach of many Harvard mandolin clubs.

At the holidays the Associated Musical Clubs of Harvard, made up of the glee, mandolin and banjo clubs and the Pierian Sodality, will make a trip giving entertainments in many large cities in the western states.

REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN IS READY

WASHINGTON—Representative J. J. Rogers today received the proxy of Representative A. P. Gardner to represent Massachusetts at the Republican congressional committee meeting Tuesday. The advisory committee of which Representative L. C. Cramton of Michigan, is chairman, has completed its plan for reapportioning the national convention delegates but will not make the recommendations public until they are acted upon by the congressional committee.

MR. BIRD OFF ON SPEAKING TOUR OF STATE

Progressive Candidate for Governor Expects to Visit Every Town and City of the Commonwealth During Trip

TAKES DRUM CORPS

Charles S. Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor, made an early start from Boston today on his state-wide stamping tour of Massachusetts during which he expects to visit each of the 353 cities and towns. Today's program calls for about 15 speeches at places stretching in a line from Maynard westward to North Orange. A total of 95 miles will probably be covered before evening. Mr. Bird plans to spend the night at Orange.

Prior to his departure Mr. Bird issued a public statement in which he said that he planned to make not less than 500 speeches during the tour.

One of the four automobiles taken to convey the campaign party was allotted to a five-piece fife and drum corps. Another was given over to newspaper men and guests. C. H. Claudy, tour manager, took charge of the baggage and campaign literature in the third car. Mr. Bird and the other speakers had the fourth car by themselves.

Today's schedule is as follows: Maynard 9 a. m., Stow 9:20 a. m., Bolton 9:55 a. m., Leominster 10:40 a. m., Fitchburg 11:15 a. m., Westminster 12 m., Gardner (lunch) 12:30 p. m., Otter River 2:15 p. m., Templeton, Baldwinville 2:30 p. m., South Royalton 3:05 p. m., Royalston 3:35 p. m., Warwick 4:30 p. m., North Orange 5:05 p. m., Athol Center 5:35 p. m., Athol and Gardner night rallies at 8 p. m.

The first of the city rallies was held today at noon at the Boston Belling Company's factory, and the speakers at this meeting were John W. Vaughan, district attorney candidate; Thomas Flannigan, George A. McKinnon and Thomas J. Keane, representative candidate from ward 10.

An open-air meeting will be held at Roxbury Crossing in the evening, and the speakers will be the same ones who are to speak at the noon rally.

The Saturday night rally of the Progressives at Faneuil hall was attended by a throng which filled the available seating and standing room and necessitated an overflow meeting outside. There were members of the two other parties in the main audience, among them being Col. Everett C. Benton, who was defeated by Congressman A. P. Gardner for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Bird, the chief speaker of the evening, characterized Mr. Gardner's plank for compulsory arbitration in cases of transportation company strikes as unworkable and liable "to increase industrial disturbance and violence."

The compulsory strike investigation proposal of Lieutenant-Governor David I. Walsh, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, was equally impracticable, said Mr. Bird.

He urged better conditions for laborers and a fair chance for President Howard Elliott to improve the service of the New England lines.

Advertising Faith

No longer is it really necessary for the buyer to see every article or commodity before making the actual purchase. The old thought, "Let the Buyer Beware," has long since given way to a conduct of business founded upon the belief that every transaction either increases or decreases good will for the seller, and only when the transaction is satisfactory to the buyer is advance made in the building of better business.

In direct proportion to the increasing confidence thus promoted, advertising has come to play an important and necessary part in bridging the distance from store to consumer. Merchant, publisher and consumer, recognizing its great importance, are working together to make advertising more dependable, more certain of results and more valuable by making unscrupulous advertising and the exploitation of a legitimate and economic function unprofitable.

You, as a consumer, may do much to make even more positive the advertising you read each day in the encouragement of the well meaning advertisers represented in the Monitor by patronizing them whenever feasible.

What's in a Name?

The name *Armour* on a box of Bouillon Cubes means that if you drop one into a cup of hot water you will have a cup of delicious bouillon (beef or chicken).

Convenient, Satisfying, Wholesome, and Refreshing.

Samples free on request. Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

ARMOUR & COMPANY

M. Poincare's Career Is Traced by a French Writer

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON.—M. Henry Girard has written a most appreciative and sympathetic account of the French President at home, in Parliament, and at the Elysee ("Raymond Poincare chez lui, au Parlement, et a l'Elysee," by Henry Girard, with a preface by Gabriel Hanotaux. Paris, Albert Merisant, f.3.50). He gives many anecdotes and the book is illustrated with photographs. The career of M. Raymond Poincare is worth studying. It has been a most interesting one and shows strongly the value of setting duty and conscience above any material considerations. He now holds the highest office in the state, the result of the consistency of his life of honest work for that state.

M. Girard tells us that early in life the President displayed the qualities of mind and character which later distinguished him. While still very young he cared for and looked after his little brother, who was not much younger than himself, with kind firmness. He was thoughtful beyond his years and had the gift of being able to read character. All that he did showed his care for detail and accuracy, and he educated himself continuously without resting content with the result obtained, for he aimed at perfection. He had a thirst for knowledge and a great aptitude for assimilation and imitation, a good memory, method and precision.

At His First School

He belonged to the bourgeoisie of the old Lorraine stock whose character, intelligence and solid virtues have always been well known and much respected. One of his compatriots, M. Pol Brouchet, now a judge in the court of appeal, in Paris, gives the following reminiscences of his friend at his first school.

"The director, M. Forget, had exceptional teaching abilities. He was at the same time firm and very fatherly, inexorable with regard to the lazy ones but full of gentleness towards the workers. He was a character, was M. Forget, and his little pupils of 1865 have never forgotten him. Raymond Poincare certainly learned in this methodical and well disciplined first school the secret of studying deeply, and the powerful activity by which he has always been distinguished. The pupils of M. Forget were generally the first in their class when they entered the Lycee. Raymond Poincare was no exception to the rule. In the new one he took nearly all the first prizes."

Whatever the young man did, he threw his whole heart into it and this concentration helped largely to bring him success. He worked strenuously and amused himself with equal energy. When it was time to choose a career his tastes leaned towards literature, but his mother, with her sound common sense, preferred the bar as being a better position, for the family had only a modest income. So he was sent to Paris to study. Here he made lasting friendships with many students who later became famous men. Amongst these friends M. Poincare always remained the leader.

Writes for Press

Still greatly attracted by the literary profession, he wrote critical articles for the papers while going through his law terms. He came through these terms with great credit, easily gaining first place amongst his comrades. All through his career he has set before himself devotion to duty and has remained faithful to the line of conduct he has marked out. This no doubt accounts for the fact that he has always been able to govern situations instead of being governed by them. It is, too, the reason of the moral force which he has always so generously placed at the service of his country.

Maitre Barbois said of the young barrister: "M. Raymond Poincare fills me at the same time with astonishment and joy, for I have never met in so young a man such a perfect balance of rare abilities which it is above all wonderful to find united in one person."

In 1899 he was elected deputy for Commerce. He was in no hurry to make himself heard in the Chamber. He sat in his place, silent but observing and learning all the time, for he was determined to make himself efficient to serve the state. He was not anxious for personal triumphs, but if he sought power "it was not for the pleasures it could procure, but for the duties it imposed."

Seeks for Armed Peace

The question of first importance at this time was finance. The enormous cost of the war had necessitated a change in the budget in order to reestablish national credit. M. Poincare specialized in finance, always one of the most difficult subjects and one which needs much work and application. He was thoroughly qualified to speak when the time came for him to do so, for he was master of his subject. He did not mistake the difficulties of his task but his tenacity enabled him to carry through his ideas and to break down all opposition. Armed peace was his motto and he explained his theories with convincing force and eloquence. When a ministerial crisis caused him to resign, it was seen that he had been right in his contentions, and when he returned to power later it was with an enhanced reputation.

His next office was minister of public instruction and art. He was the youngest minister in the republic, but his precocity surprised no one. His present post suited his cultivated tastes, and his power of clear thinking and his tolerance enabled him to avoid the many rocks which awaited the administrator of religion at this time. From this time

onwards he was drawn into the vortex of ministerial duties, which means working like a galley slave. So much valuable time taken up in listening to complaints, requests for office and audiences of all kinds! His ideas were for peaceful progress and social betterment, and he always appealed to the highest sense of duty and never to passions of greed or class hatred. He had a passion for work and all his work was for his beloved France. Whether it was finance, art or learning, he would not rest until he had carried out all administrative reforms which he saw to be necessary. No detail was too small or unimportant for his personal consideration.

Law Business Varied

During the intervals when he was not in power, M. Poincare devoted himself to his profession at the bar. Here his great aptitude for conscientious, honest work soon brought him to the first rank and his success gave him always as much to do as he could manage. His business was very varied. All sorts of cases came to him and he even went as far as Rumania to defend a French contractor who had obtained the contract for some important work in Con-

stanza. There was so much violent ill-feeling about it that the Frenchman could not find any one to defend his cause. Hearing this, M. Poincare said he would go. On the day of the hearing a noisy crowd surrounded the court. The little barrister, calm in the dignity of his office, was quite undisturbed by all the clamor, and raising his voice only enough to be heard above the noise of the crowd, he delivered his speech. They told him there was danger to be apprehended from the angry rabble if they saw him leave the court. But what had he to fear in doing simply his duty? So he took his hat and stick and left by the principal door. The crowd was so struck with admiration at his serenity that they respectfully made way and allowed him to pass unmolested.

His career in politics has been a steady progress and the French people know that they can have every confidence in a man who all through his life has shown that he is to be relied upon in every situation. As M. Girard says, "During a storm the flock assembles under the shepherd's cloak. France today hastens to press round the man who holds the staff of the flag with a firm and vigilant hand."

MARK A. DE WOLFE HOWE, well known in Boston's literary circles and of the editorial staff of the Youth's Companion, hereafter will edit the Harvard Bulletin.

Former United States Ambassador to Mexico Henry Lane Wilson is busy writing a book of his experiences in the southern republic. They go back to the days of Porfirio Diaz, the autocrat.

The first English translation of a German classic, "The Adventurous Simplicity," Hans von Grimmelshausen's tale of a wanderer's experience during the thirty years war, is now to be had. Seventeenth century humor and realistic descriptions of social phenomena commingle in this work.

Robert Fulton, inventor, engineer and artist, at last is dealt with adequately in a biography, written by H. W. Dickinson.

The forthcoming biographical edition of James Whitcomb Riley's verse and prose has had his supervision during the process of compiling. Rumor credits him with suppressing not less than 180 poems previously included in authorized editions, while 220 remain.

"Art and Common Sense" is the attractive title of a book by the New York Tribune's veteran and competent art critic, Royal Cortissoz. Discriminating estimates of great artists and art collectors are included, as well as discussion of schools of art and art theories.

President Burton of Smith College issues through the Pilgrim Press a booklet entitled "Our Intellectual Attitude in an Age of Criticism."

The Yale University Press is sending forth this fall several books which will have a general constituency of readers, such as Professor Sumner's "Earth Hunger and Other Essays," Prof. H. C. Emery's "Political, Party and People," and Professor Bingham's "The Monroe Doctrine, an Obsolete Shibboleth." More limited in its appeal but much more appreciated by alumni of Yale will be "Lyra Valensis," edited by Edward Bliss Reed.

Gilbert Murray's play, "Andromache," comes forth from the T. B. Mosher press this autumn in a limited edition.

Readers or students of William J. Long's manual of English literature will note with interest the announcement by Ginn & Co. that a similarly designed and wrought out manual of American literature will soon be published by them.

The late Francis Fisher Brown of Chicago, founder of the Dial, wrote an everyday life of Abraham Lincoln, whom he knew personally and greatly admired. A revised version of it was one of his last tasks as a man of letters.

A life of Goldoni, by H. C. Chatfield-Taylor of Chicago, is advertised as forthcoming soon. It will be the first written in English.

John Lane Company publishes "Lyrics and Dramas," including "The King," by Stephen Phillips.

Promptly, in order to catch the business created by rendering of the play in the United States, a book version of Louis N. Parker's pageant play, "Joseph and His Brethren" is put on the market.

Mme. Maurice Maeterlinck has adapted her husband's play, "The Blue Bird," for child readers, and stands sponsor for its publication.

The book by Prof. Graham Taylor of Chicago on "Religion in Social Action" will be an authoritative statement of the point of view of a progressive Protestant advocate of "social Christianity."

The veteran American historian, James Schouler, is bringing out the seventh and last volume of his history of the United States. It deals with the reconstruction period.

Admirers of the work of Francisco Goya, the eighteenth century painter and satirist, will find Hugh Stokes' study of the man informing.

The last work from the pen of Horatio Howard Furness of Philadelphia is to be

published by the Macmillan Company. It is a history of the North American Y. M. C. A., long needed, has been written by R. C. Morse, for more than 40 years secretary of the international committee.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have secured American rights to the Scott Antarctic exploration narrative now running in Everybody's magazine.

Andersen Nexø, the Dane, is to have his "Pelle the Conqueror" sent forth by Henry Holt & Co.

The second volume of the writings of John Quincy Adams has just been published by the Macmillan Company. It includes letters and despatches which were written by him at the time of the French revolution.

Prof. H. N. MacCracken leaves the English department of Yale University to become professor of English literature at Smith College.

It speaks well for the worth of Prof. Henry Jones' book on "Browning as a Philosopher and Religious Teacher" that it has gone into a sixth edition. First issued many years ago, it still finds a steady sale.

Sir Frederick Treves' description of "The Country of the Ring and the Book" has an American publisher in Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Prof. J. W. Jenks is revising his 1911 book on "The Immigration Problem."

Edwin H. Blashfield, who has done some of the best American mural painting, is author of a book on "Mural Painting in America and the Modern Tendency."

Prof. Richard Burton of the University of Minnesota, who is one of the vice-presidents of the American Drama League, publishes through the T. Y.

LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON.—The Manchester University Press has recently published "The Early Life of George Eliot" by Mary Deakin, M. A. (6s. net). The book is concerned with that period of the great novelist's career hitherto little exploited by the biographer, those first 40 years before the fame had thrust her into the front rank of Victorian writers and brought her recognition from the greatest in the land. Miss Deakin deals intimately with the childhood and school life of the little Mary Ann Evans, drawing a delightful picture of the simple home, the capable, energetic father, "carpenter turned land agent," and of the quick-witted mother. But the book is not merely of interest in the descriptions it gives of these early surroundings; it is a valuable addition to the student's library. It traces with care and insight the development of the young girl's character and intellect amidst the many duties which were her lot; it shows how though her hands might be busy jam-making, her thoughts roamed the mountainsides, searching for light to the solution of great problems, for that inspiration which was to set aflame her genius, and lead to fame. Much of the practical common sense and cheerful sanity to be found in George Eliot's writings may be traced to the homely industry and happy surroundings of those early years.

Messrs. Constable have issued two further volumes, the seventh and eighth of Ralph Waldo Emerson's Journal (6s. net). They deal with the years between 1845 and 1855, when Emerson was in England, and describe his meetings with Carlyle and Tennyson as well as other great Victorians of that day. Here, again and again, is to be found Emerson at his very best, full of vigor and originality while always mercifully free of any extravagant effort after effect, simple and straightforward, delighting the reader with the classical culture of his mind as it roves over subject after subject,

leaving behind him always the impress of a rare and noble thought. His stay in England seems to have been in every way a happy one and he bids farewell to the old country only just staying on, he is tempted to stay altogether.

"May Time Songs," by A. Matheson, (Max Goschen, 2s. 6d.) have only now reached the public, but they seem rather to breathe the atmosphere of 50 years ago than the present day. We are accustomed to see our modern muse in more athletic meter and more salient role. Here, however, is a verse from "The Mystic Key," which is charming enough to need no apology for quoting in full:

"Who loves, unlocks the everlasting doors
And stands eternal in the face of time,
Prisoned no more by mortal walls and floors,
Unroofed of beams which thought must overclimb;
Free of the many Mansions of the God,
Built by His own unmeasured, measuring rod."

South Africa is to be well before the public both in biography and fiction this autumn. "The Real Rhodes," by Gordon Le Sueur, is shortly to be published by Murray and is already keenly anticipated as promising a more intimate portrayal of the "Empire Builder" than has been given by the two previous biographies. Mr. Le Sueur, as Cecil Rhodes' "private and confidential secretary," had every opportunity of studying this man who will always stand out as a colossal figure in this history of the nineteenth century, and the book is said to be full of anecdotes illustrating his genius.

Among Macmillan's autumn publications will be a volume of stories from the pen of Thomas Hardy. For some years the veteran novelist has written nothing but poetry and his return to fiction will be welcomed as an important event in the world of literature.

Crowell Company a book on "The New American Drama," which will interest his followers and also a constituency that is increasingly concerned with affairs theatrical.

American fiction long since saw the creation of characters resembling with more or less accuracy the political boss of the eastern city. Francis Lynde, in his story, "The Honorable Senator Sage-Brush," depicts a western variant of the same species.

Harper & Brothers will publish Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest story, "The Corydon Family," next month.

Books on South America multiply. Visitors from the United States increase in number. They come back with tales they must tell, statistics they must make public, pictures they must make merchandise of. Those who have read with satisfaction the text of Ernest Peixotto's articles of the last year in Scribner's magazine will find the text and the charming illustrations of the series now purchasable in book form. Anna Wentworth Sears has a more conventional narrative in "Two on a Tour in South America." The great work of adventure and exploration, "Across Unknown South America," by A. Henry Savage Landor, has no rival in its field this autumn.

Antiquarians in Chicago and vicinity will welcome Milo W. Quail's book on "Chicago and the Old Northwest." The University Press acts as publisher.

Prof. Albert Leon Guérard of Leland Stanford University has written a book on "French Prophets of Yesterday," in which the large figures of the nation's progress who flourished during the time of the second empire are depicted.

An edition of Macaulay's history of England, edited by Prof. Charles H. Firth, is promised by the Macmillans.

"Behind the Garden Wall. Verses of the Underside of Things," by Robert Wallace, illustrated by Elinore Robinson Crowell, is a juvenile of more than ordinary attractiveness. Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, publish it.

Kate Douglas Wiggin's next story, "The Story of Waitstill Baxter," has a Maine setting, and is heralded by her publishers, Houghton, Mifflin Company, "as a novel of American life strong in its Puritan severity."

The New York Independent announces a change of form to take place next month.

MAINE EXPRESS MEN BUY COMPANY

PORTLAND, Me.—The Atlantic Express Company of Maine has been organized, with L. E. Porter of Portland as president and general manager and W. P. Sawyer of Lewiston as treasurer, and has taken over the business of the Atlantic Express Company of New Jersey east of New York. The transfer was completed on Friday and the new company is operating the business. It will have an office in New York, and Mr. Porter is now in that city making the necessary arrangements to open the branch.

The Atlantic Express Company of New Jersey has been carrying on the express business over the trolley lines and by express freight between New York and Maine for a year.

BOSTON EXPERTS SEEK TO SAVE ALL OF YOSEMITE PARK

Landscape Architects Oppose Converting Hetch-Hetchy Valley Into Reservoir

Urging President Wilson, all senators and representatives to defeat any measure which proposes to confirm any action seeking the destruction of any part of the Yosemite National park and the converting of the Hetch-Hetchy valley into a reservoir for the city of San Francisco, resolutions were passed recently by the Boston Society of Landscape Architects and sent to national representatives.

John Nolen, a Cambridge landscape architect, is chairman of the committee on publicity.

The resolutions were as follows: Resolved: That the Boston Society of Landscape Architects is strongly opposed to the destruction of any of the existing wonderful scenery of the Yosemite National park, and the use of Hetch-Hetchy valley therein as a reservoir for the city of San Francisco; and any legislation threatening such destruction or tending to limit the use of the park for proper recreation by imposing other restriction than that necessary for the preservation of the scenic beauty.

Resolved: That such legislation would be a precedent menacing the integrity of all national parks.

Resolved: That the society petition the President of the United States and all senators and representatives to defeat any bill which proposes to confirm any such action; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President, the chairman of the Senate committee on public lands, and the senators from Massachusetts.

TECH OPENS WITH FRESHMAN CLASS OF FOUR HUNDRED

Nearly Every State in Union Is Represented in Enrolment—Many College Graduates Enter

Lectures and recitations began at 9 o'clock this morning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The opening of a new scholastic year has brought approximately 400 new students to Tech. Registration, which started Wednesday, was continued until noon today.

Dr. Devis R. Dewey, chairman of the faculty and head of the department of economics, addresses the entering class today. President MacLaurin, who usually speaks at this meeting, will be out of town for about two weeks. He remained in town working on the plans for the new building until August and is now taking a vacation.

Edgar W. Taft of Gloucester has been appointed assistant in the department of military tactics. He was colonel of the Tech regiment last year. L. F. Hamilton of Medford will be colonel this year.

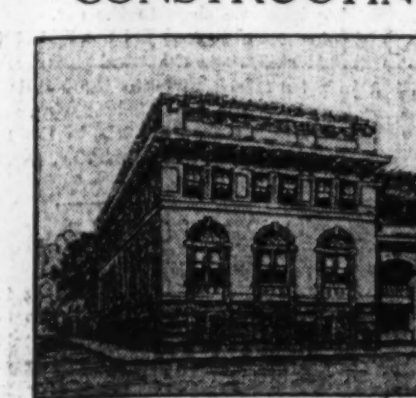
All summer school courses but one have now closed. The industrial chemistry course will overlap the opening of the fall term by two or three weeks. Students at the civil engineering camp at East Machias, Me., returned to Boston Friday.

More college graduates than ever have entered Tech this year. As usual there are a number of students from distant parts of the world entering. Nearly every state in the Union is represented.

EVENING SCHOOLS TO OPEN OCT. 14

Malden's evening schools are to open Oct. 14 and continue until Dec. 18 and then from Jan. 5 to March 26, according to vote of the Malden school board in special session. The terms for the day schools were also acted upon, the present session extending to Dec. 23, the second term from Jan. 5 to Feb. 20, the third term March 2 to April 17 and the fourth from April 27 to June 24.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Y. W. C. A. CONSTRUCTING \$110,000 HOME



(Atlee B. Ayres, architect.)
Y. W. C. A. building being erected in San Antonio, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The Young Women's Christian Association building, now being constructed on the corner of Fifth street and Avenue C, consists of a half basement, first and second stories and a roof garden. In the half basement are the entrance lobby, the cafeteria and kitchen, the laundry for boarders, the swimming pool and locker rooms. On the first floor are the offices, the restroom, the auditorium, the gymnasium and the domestic science department. In the second story are the clubrooms, the classrooms and the sleeping rooms. The building covers a plot of ground 101 by 147 feet, and the building, ground and furnishings cost \$110,000.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC—Congressman Richmond P. Hobson proposes that the government publish a weekly paper to be known as the Official Journal. The subscription rates are to be nothing a year and every senator is to have the right to name 55,000 subscribers, while every representative will be allowed to distribute 15,000. Allowing for spoiled, unsold and sample copies, it would take about 9,000,000 to fill a week's demand, assuming that all the congressional circulating managers went the limit. . . . The government departments are to be the contributors, but who will edit the Official Journal has not been determined. The President would hardly have time, and it would scarcely be fair to give the job to a cabinet officer, for he would be likely to take all the first page for his own stuff.

TORONTO GLOBE—It is a century since the Pacific was reached overlaid in northerly latitudes by American and Canadian explorers. The first gold rush to California took place in 1849, and 10 years later began the exploitation of British Columbia's placer deposits in the Cariboo. The land, the mines, the forests, and the fisheries of the Pacific coast of North America are among the richest in the world, yet on the entire Pacific seaboard of the United States and Canada today there are fewer people than in the city of New York. The combined population of the states of California, Washington and Oregon in 1910 was 4,192,000. British Columbia had only 450,000 in 1911. Making liberal allowance for immigration in the interval, there are not quite 5,500,000 people today on the Pacific coast of the republic and the Dominion. The high cost of transportation has until recent years been the chief obstacle in the way of settlement. Emigrants bound for the Pacific had to pay more for the rail haul across the continent than for the ocean voyage from Europe, and as they were for the most part poor in pocket though rich in courage the Pacific coast did not attract. Before the days of the overland trail and the railway the only means of access were the long voyage around the Horn or the even more dangerous Panama portage. So the Pacific coast with its wonderful natural wealth remained relatively unoccupied. The opening of the Panama canal bids fair to change all this. . . . If the rush to the Pacific attains anything like the dimensions predicted the Dominion government will have much to do on the coast. Harbors, railways, and public works of all sorts will be required, as

well as cooperation in the establishment of industries. The fisheries especially need oversight and development on a far more systematic plan than has heretofore been pursued. The opening of the North Pacific to direct immigration from Europe on a large scale will be one of the great epoch-making events in the settlement of the American continent. Canada must play her part in the drama boldly and adequately.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—Municipal government is the weak point in the American system. . . . If popular government has failed at any point, or has developed abuses that tend to discredit and do really weaken the whole system, it is in city government. For a long time the main point of criticism of American affairs by foreigners has been the vicious and corrupt, or else the incompetent and unbusinesslike government of our cities. Intelligent Americans now recognize it as a vulnerable point, and one that grows more and more vulnerable with the growth of urban populations and the multiplication of large cities. How to reform this condition is the paramount question of the times. More important for the immediate future than the tariff question, the currency question, the immigration question or any other national, or international question is how to establish good city government; that is city government founded and conducted on business principles, free from bossism, from favoritism, from ring rule, from partisanship, and from all the evils incident to and inseparable from the introduction of national politics into municipal affairs. That is the objective point of such reform movements as the National Municipal League, the League of American Municipalities, the government of cities by commission, and the independent movements in many cities. The primary object of all these movements is the separation of city government from national politics and partisan control. It is notorious that nearly all the evils of city governments in the United States, certainly the worst ones, have grown out of the vicious practice of organizing and administering them on the lines of national politics and through the machinery of national parties. In the face of such a situation it is idle to talk about reforming them by exchanging one national party for another. It can not be helped by substituting one party for another, one set of bosses for another. . . . Intelligent men who do their own thinking do not need to be told where it is rooted and how to eradicate it.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Orders Aug. 20 directing Maj. C. M. Saltzman, signal corps, to take station at Governors island, N. Y., amended to direct him to take station in New York city.

Orders Aug. 22 amended to direct Capt. F. T. Hines, quartermaster corps, to proceed to Jefferson barracks, Mo., on business pertaining to quartermaster corps.

Capt. Q. Gray, coast artillery corps, to Washington, D. C., and report to chief signal officer for temporary duty pertaining to construction of a fixed arm semaphore devised by Captain Gray.

Orders Sept. 10 relating to Capt. F. S. Bowen, infantry, revoked, return to Springfield armory, Massachusetts, for duty member of board to conduct test of automatic machine rifles.

Orders July 28 relieving First Lieut. T. H. Lowe, twenty-eighth infantry, from duty Pennsylvania State College, Pa., Oct. 1, amended to direct him to remain on duty at that college until relieved.

Leaves: Capt. R. D. Carter, seventeenth infantry, two months from Oct. 1, and Capt. A. H. Bryant, coast artillery corps, four months.

Navy Orders

Lieut. C. T. Hutchins, Jr., detached command the Sterrett, to command the Beale.

Lieut. J. P. Jackson, detached command the Perkins, to command the Jenkins.

Midshipman C. L. Foutz, to the Connecticut.

Chief Carpenter J. W. Costello, detached the Kearsarge, to the Virginia.

Chief Carpenter W. H. Squire, detached the Virginia, to the Kearsarge.

Paymaster's Clerk M. C. Kneip, transferred to retired list from September 22, to home.

Movements of Vessels

The Sonoma at New York yard.

The Drayton, Preston, Beale, Henley and Patterson at Newport.

The Panther at Hampton roads.

The South Carolina at Sewall point. The Yorktown at San Francisco.

The Vicksburg at Bremerton.

The Nanshan and the Justia left San Diego for San Francisco.

The Brutus left Boston for Hampton roads.

MELROSE HIGH TO HAVE NEW PAPER

Melrose high school pupils have voted to issue a weekly instead of monthly paper, and the initial number will make its appearance about Oct. 6.

The school has elected this editorial board: Editor-in-chief, Miss Dorothy Richards; athletic editor, Donald Anderson; news editor, Alvan T. Dieter; social editor, David H. Tirrell; educational editor, Miss Grace Sherburn; associate editors, Royal Wills, Norman Wiggins, Miss Helen Anthony, Russell Clement; exchange editors, Miss Dorothy Woodland and Miss Margaret Daley; general manager, L. Hugo Flett; treasurer, John A. Dole; subscription manager, George Goodridge; advertising manager, William A. Dole, Jr.

DRIVERS TO BE PAID MORE

Wages of the street sweeping machine drivers have been raised to \$2.75 a day and 25 men have been promoted to the permanent list, according to reports made by the Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters and Helpers Union.

"The Law of a Household"

A BOOK BY EUNICE BEECHER
Of practical value to every household, showing the result of system in house-keeping. It is full of helpful ideas gleaned during 25 years of everyday house management. . . . Price \$2.50

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

DRAPED SEMI-PRINCESSE GOWN

Fichu or collar, elbow or long sleeves

THE draped gown is the essentially fashionable one for the incoming season and this model is charmingly attractive yet quite simple. The drapery is effected by a manipulation of plaits that means almost no labor yet it produces perfectly graceful lines and folds. The blouse is a plain one with set-in sleeves. The fichu is exceedingly smart and in every way to be commended when becoming, but the few that find it trying will be glad of the round collar and pretty trimming portion. The sleeves are slightly full, in mousquetaire style, below the elbows.

For the medium size, the gown will require 8 1/2 yards of material 27, 6 yards 36 or 5 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 27 and 2 3/4 yards of ruffling to make with fichu and rolled-over cuffs, 3/4 yard 18 for round collar and trimming portion.

The pattern of the gown (7963) is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address, 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

CRISP CELERY

To keep lettuce fresh from one day to the other wet thoroughly and roll up in paper, tucking the ends in firmly to exclude the air, says the Chicago Journal. A paper bag, the neck tied tightly with a string will do. Celery may be kept crisp a long time in the same way. Cabbage keeps well tied in bags and hung up.

FINANCING THE LITTLE HOME

Various lenders of money on mortgage

THERE are many ways of financing the purchase of a home, of which the most common are:

1. Purchase outright for cash.
2. Half paid in cash and the remainder running on first mortgage.
3. 25 per cent cash, 50 per cent first mortgage, and 25 per cent second mortgage.
4. 25 per cent cash, 80 per cent building and loan association mortgage.
5. 10 to 15 per cent cash, and the remainder in monthly installments.
6. Home building corporations.
7. Personal credit from friends.

Take the case of a salaried man who has accumulated about \$2000. He decides to build a home, the cost not to exceed \$4000. He will have to borrow half the value of the house and lot, and he wants to know the best method to get that loan, what he ought to pay for it, and to whom and how to make application.

When you come to borrow money on mortgage the most important factor is not the rate of interest, but the permanence of the loan, says the Ladies' Home Journal. A man must assure himself that his mortgage will not be called; that he will not be forced suddenly or without warning to pay off the mortgage, or any large part of it, or lose his house. This point is of vital importance, particularly in communities where lenders make mortgages very short, running from one to two years, without binding themselves to renew a mortgage when it matures.

The city man who wants to borrow 50 per cent on a property worth \$4000 finds a great variety of possible lenders. He will find trust companies which do a large business in guaranteeing titles to real estate, and which deal very largely in mortgages of just the kind he is contemplating making. If the company is an old and well established institution, and has gained such a reputation that its guarantee of the title to property is accepted generally, it is a very desirable customer. As a rule such an institution makes the loan at 5 to 5 1/2 per cent, depending upon the location of the property and the quality of the neighborhood.

In many states there is a great class of institutions called savings banks, which are heavy buyers of mortgages, but as a rule the mortgage must be at 60 per cent or less of actual market value of the house and the real estate. In many other states no loans will be made that exceed 50 per cent of actual market value.

In all your dealings with lenders of money you will find an extraordinary variation in the methods of estimating market value. In the cities the large savings banks, trust companies, insurance companies, etc., have their own appraisers to look over the property, look into the methods of the building and form a judgment as to valuation. In the smaller communities men know pretty well the appraisals placed on all the properties in the town, and these general appraisals will be found to be a pretty safe guide in assuming the amount that can be borrowed from the savings bank or other local lenders. It must not be understood that the appraisal made by the city or town for taxes is a safe guide as to the amount that can be borrowed on mortgage. In a great majority of cases they are far below the value that would be put on a property by any institution.

Next to institutions the trustees of estates are the largest buyers of mortgages. The laws make it legal for trustees to buy mortgages at 50 to 60 per cent secured on home property. In most cities there are usually several estates which are well known as lenders on mortgages. Frequently one of the trust-



SATIN RIBBONS ARE REVERSIBLE

REVERSIBLE satin ribbon of rich and heavy quality, shows two distinct colors, one on one side, one on the other. Black is faced with rose, blue, gold-yellow, and green; gray and brown are also combined with these brighter shades, and blue and rose, green and violet, and many other interesting combinations are found. Satin ribbons are ever changing and ever more interesting. One of the latest is a wide, soft, loosely woven ribbon of gray, tan, brown, black, or other background. There is metallic lustre to each of these colors. The ribbon is run with woollen threads, which form crosswise stripes about three inches apart. One especially good combination showed yellow, blue and green stripes on a brown ground. The shades were all a little unusual and harmonized well.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

TRIED RECIPES

RIPE GRAPE PIE

ONE teaspoonful of seeded grapes, one teaspoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg, pie pastry. Mix the grapes with the sugar, then add the flour, the butter and the egg well beaten. Beat well and bake with two crusts.

HOT DUTCH SALAD

Two quarts of potatoes, one half cupful of butter, two cupfuls of boiling water, one sliced onion, two eggs, salt and pepper to taste. First boil the potatoes in their jackets, then peel and slice them into a buttered baking-dish. Melt the butter in a small saucepan, add the water and the onion and boil until the onion is tender. Add the eggs well beaten, with the seasonings, and stir and cook until thick. Pour over the potatoes, cover and bake for 10 minutes. Serve hot.

PEACH PICKLE

Peaches, granulated sugar, vinegar, powdered mace, cloves, allspice and cinnamon to taste—Pare the peaches and to every two pounds of fruit add one pound of sugar. Cover the peaches with the sugar and let them stand overnight. Cook them slowly until they can be pierced with a straw. Lift out the peaches, and to every pint of sirup add half a cupful of vinegar and seasonings to taste. Boil the mixture until it is a rich sirup and then pour it over the peaches in glass jars. Seal and keep in a cool place.

UNCOOKED CHILI SAUCE

One peck of ripe tomatoes, two cupfuls of chopped onions, two cupfuls of chopped celery, two cupfuls of sugar, 1/2 cupful of salt, four ounces of white mustard seed, one teaspoonful of powdered mace, one teaspoonful of black pepper, one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, four chopped green peppers, three pints of vinegar. Chop the onions and peppers, then add the tomatoes peeled and chopped, the sugar, salt, mustard seed, mace, pepper, cinnamon and vinegar. Mix well and put into jars. Seal, and, if screw-top jars are used, turn upside down overnight. This delicious variety of chili sauce requires no cooking at all. It is as good as a salad in winter, and it is fine with any meat preparation at any time.

NUT-AND-CHEESE ROAST

One cupful of grated cheese, one cupful of chopped English walnut meats, one cupful of fine breadcrumbs, two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion, one tablespoonful of butter, one lemon, salt and pepper to taste, three quarters cupful of water, a few sprigs of parsley. Cook the onion in the butter and the water until it is tender; add the nut meats, cheese, breadcrumbs, salt and pepper to taste, the grated rind of the lemon. Turn into a buttered, fireproof dish, cover with buttered breadcrumbs, and bake in the oven for 20 minutes. Decorate with cut lemon and parsley.—Ladies' Home Journal.

FLOWER FASHIONS

Roses are best for evening wear. Even if they are buds, do not wear three or four of them; that would spoil the artistic effect. Select one full-blown rose and tuck it into the coil of your hair, letting it nestle close to the ear. The smart way to wear flowers on the tailored suit, says the Washington Herald, is to attach them to the left lapel of the coat. Violets look best worn near the waist line, just a little to the left side and tied with soft, narrow, shaded violet satin ribbon.

BRAN GEMS

To make excellent bran gems take two cups white flour, one cup bran, two cups baking powder, one large tablespoon melted shortening, one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon sugar, one or two eggs, enough sweet milk to make quite thick. Add eggs last.—Los Angeles Express.

TO CLEAN FISH PAN

A pan in which fish has been baked is usually difficult to clean, says the St. Louis Republic. If the bottom of the pan is greased, then a greased paper placed in it, the fish will slip off easily when done, and it is not trouble to wash the pan.

GLANCE AT HISTORY OF THE VEST

Now a popular feature of woman's attire

IN a season when vests are one of the leading features of women's dress, as they are at present, it is interesting to look backward a couple of centuries to the origin of the waistcoat, which was used as an article of men's wear. Time and again fashion has decreed that woman should copy the style, but seldom has it been more popular for women than now.

Historians tell us that Charles II. of England made a resolution to change the fashion of his dress to one which he would never alter and communicated this decision to his council in October, 1666. From a diary of that period we read: "This day the King begins to put on his vest, and I did see several persons of the House of Lords and Commons, too, great courtiers who are in it, being a long cossack close to the body, of black cloth and plaid with white silk under it."

From Ruggie's diary we learn of "a

close coat of cloth pink, with a white taffety under the cutts. This in length reached the calf of the leg, and upon that a serocatt cutt at the breast, which hung loose and shorter than the vest six inches."

A few weeks later Pepys, in speaking of the court, said it was all full of vests, only my lord St. Albans not pinked but plain black, and they say the king says the pinking upon the whites makes them look too much like magpies, and therefore hath bespoke one of plain velvet."

It is too much to imagine what the king would have called the bright colored vests of today, the rich brilliant shades of red, blue and green, and the brocades of gold and silver. Critics of the present call them charming accessories to a gown, for the little touch of a rich hue produces a smart appearance and brightens what might otherwise be a dull-looking dress.

FISH ON THE BREAKFAST TABLE

Spicy kinds that are very satisfactory.

AUTUMN awakens a desire for more substantial breakfasts and no food in the catalogue satisfies the wish for something new better than the dried, salt or smoked fishes that come plentifully to the market at this time of year.

Of late the class have been putting up these fishes in glass, including the particularly appetizing smoked haddock, better known as a fish haddie, says a New York Sun writer. It is convenient and economical in this form and excellent in flavor. The fish is boned and skinned, fat, white and pink and solid. It can be turned into a pan or a chafin and be ready for the table in 10 minutes or so.

Smoked haddock, herring, both the bloater and kipper, mackerel, salmon and sturgeon are among the spicy breakfast fish. Salt cod and smoked mackerel never seem to lose their popularity.

The fish haddie is good broiled, but is at its best when shredded, creamed and served with the addition of chopped green pepper and paprika. The haddie, unlike the salt cod, even when purchased entire, should not be soaked in water, as it loses its flavor through this process. It is placed in a pan with cold water, allowed to come to a boil, drained, shredded coarsely with a silver fork and creamed with milk is added with a liberal supply of butter. This is brought to a boil, seasoning against scorching. Blend carefully one flour with milk so that there are no lumps and add to the fish. The mixture thickens smoothly. Then the chopped peppers may be added if desired.

Salt cod may be prepared in the same manner except that it should be soaked over night in fresh cold water, and some cooks bring it to a boil, drain off the first water and put it to cook in more fresh cold water. Hard boiled eggs carefully sliced after having been cooled are a good addition to creamed codfish.

Salt cod is also very good if broiled after a Murrey recipe. Soak the boneless cod over night, cut it in dainty squares, drain and dry. Then rub with butter and broil quickly to avoid drying out. Serve with melted butter and lemon juice.

Soaked mackerel can be broiled or boiled to advantage, the latter being the more delicate dish. The fish must be soaked in fresh cold water over night, the skin side up so that the salt is not retained.

Broil in fresh water, then drain and put to boil in more cold water. Cook till the flesh separates from the bones. Drain carefully so that the fish does not break. Garnish with sliced lemon and green parsley. Serve with melted butter sauce.

Most cooks handle codfish balls too much in the process of cooking, just as they do oysters for broiling or frying. A light hand is necessary if a light frothy cake is to be obtained. The fish should first be shredded and then soaked over night. The potatoes should be hot boiled, then mashed, an equal amount to the fish. Mix lightly, then beat in an egg or two, according to the amount. One egg will always suffice for ten or a dozen cakes. Add two ounces of butter and some white pepper.

This mixture is beaten till very light, almost to a froth. Spoon the cakes into a shape delicately; dredge them with flour and fry in deep hot fat. Parsley makes an inviting garnish.

New Englanders make a hash of salt codfish and potatoes chopped fine. Salt pork is browned in a pan and the chopped fish and potatoes are cooked in a brown cake and served with the cooked pork slices.

The kippered fishes are all at their best broiled. They are a trifling salty for the American breakfast and are more popular as a supper dish.

CUSHIONS FOLLOW A FASHION

But each should be made with view to service

NOTHING gives quite the look of comfort to a well-furnished room than well-chosen cushions do. Each cushion should be made with a distinct view to service in some particular chair, in some particular corner of some particular room, says the New York Tribune.

That such cushions are sometimes so beautiful in themselves, so wonderful in color and tone, that they do fit in with a dozen different schemes of interior decorating, is to their credit. But they should always be made to suit their particular environment.

So good-bye to the old-fashioned cushion of pillow—the white satin cushion covered with black painted roses, that sat pertly beside a mauve muslin pillow embroidered in violets, which in turn played neighbor to a blue silk pillow adorned with crocheted lace.

Cushions, like everything else, follow the fashions, and the present fashions are a joy, so far as cushions are concerned. A room furnished in mahogany is a good room for the Chinese cushion.

If such a room has a Chinese rug and walls hung in blue or yellow to boot, so much the better. All the Chinese embroideries harmonize with each other. So any old pieces of Chinese embroidery you may have on hand can be made into cushions. If you have not a room with a Chinese rug in which to put these cushions, put them in a room where the carpets and draperies are of a neutral sort.

Velours in plain color or soft silk make a good background for Chinese furnishings. On a velour-covered couch your Chinese cushions will look well. In a dark wood chair standing against a soft blue silk curtain they will look well, too.

Put a cushion covered with a bit of yellow embroidery, perhaps a golden dragon, in a dark corner, where it will catch and intensify whatever light there is. Put the cushion embroidered in brilliant red and green and yellow on a black ground in the strong light. And go about your room from corner to corner and from wall to wall studying the best disposition to make of your new-old cushions.

The Persian influence on styles in women's clothes is reflected in the new cushions. The manufacturers have produced wonderful Persian silks, and delightful cushions have been made from these cushions.

Really beautiful cushions are made

of Persian figured silk in combination with black. There is a square of Persian silk in the center of the cushion, put on diagonally, with the four corners touching the middle points of the four sides of the cushions. The four triangles left are made of black silk, which brings out all the richness and deep harmony of the wonderful Persian colors and designs.

The fad for black furnishings has brought forth the all-black cushion. This is generally made of soft China silk and the shape most chosen for it is the hassock shape. The silk is fastened on these squat, round cushions rather loosely, and it is shirred in circles about two inches apart.

These same hassock cushions are often covered with light, soft, figured silks—figured in the same designs used in the dainty crepes and silks used for women's frocks. These silk cushions are most in their element in the bedroom or boudoir, or private sitting room.

FLANNEL WRAPS FOR CHILDREN

A wrapper of some sort is one of the most convenient articles of clothing for small children in cold weather, says the Newark News. Wrappers of this kind are to be had ready made in the shops for such small sums that it scarcely pays to buy the material and go to the labor of fashioning one at home. In materials as well as coloring there is wide choice. The wrappers of outing flannel, the collar and cuffs edged with ribbon, are very attractive and cost but a trifle more than those finished with a buttonhole edge. Elderdown wrappers come in the solid colors; these usually are finished with binding of ribbon. Some have the silk girdle as well.

SCARF SLEEVES

The scarf sleeve is a dainty addition to the evening frock. The sleeves, diminutive in length, are formed of chiffon, and each continues in a long scarf which is caught loosely in the waist. The sleeves and scarf ends can be either of the same color as the rest of the gown or of contrasting figured chiffon, if the gown is of plain material.—Indianapolis News.

SASH RIBBONS

Sash ribbons show more and more variety. There are now sold velvet sash ribbons, about 10 inches wide, with sleek surface, plaided in many colors. The lines forming the plaid do not run at right angles, but diagonally to the edge of the ribbon, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. On a recently imported gown of brown woolen material there is a sash of brown moire ribbon, worked with chenille, in red, green, and yellow, in irregular bands about an inch wide and three or four inches apart.

WASHING BRUSH

A small fiber brush, such as may be purchased at any store for 5 cents, will be found invaluable in the laundry, according to the Modern Priscilla. Place all badly soiled articles flat upon the washboard, soap, well, and rub with the brush instead of moving the article up and down on the board. The dirt will be removed more quickly as the bristles of the brush enter the meshes of the cloth, the clothes will wear longer and the work will not be as hard on the hands.

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Academy	College Preparatory	Normal School
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Hearings in Carmen Controversy Are Resumed Today

Counsel for Employees After Nine Days' Study Will Examine Witnesses From Wire Maintenance and Others

MEN'S CASE NEAR END

Hearing of testimony in the arbitration proceedings between the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the Boston Carmen's Union was resumed today before the special board made up of James J. Storrow, chairman; James L. Richards and James H. Valley in Ford hall on Ashburton place. John P. Feeney, counsel for the men is prepared to examine his witnesses from the road, wires and conduits and maintenance departments, in accordance with his deductions from the schedules of wages, hours and conditions of work submitted by the company.

The lapse in the course of the hearings was granted by the board at the request of Mr. Feeney that he might inform himself as to the purport of these schedules and thus save the time of both parties interested. The past nine days have thus given him opportunity for this work.

Mr. Feeney expects to conclude for the carmen this week; the company will then offer its side of the case through Frederick E. Snow and G. M. G. Nichols, counsel. The carmen were well satisfied with the report made to them last week on the progress of the continued hearing, it is said.

LAWMAKER'S WIFE STUDYING TO BE HIS LAW PARTNER

WASHINGTON—One of the freshmen entering George Washington University law school today is Mrs. Bird S. McGuire, wife of the representative from Oklahoma. She is determined to attend the sessions, pass the bar examinations in Oklahoma and become a partner of her husband in active practice.

Mrs. McGuire believes that women, no matter what their social or financial station, should equip themselves and be able to earn a living if necessary.

NEW YORK EATS \$645,000,000 IN FOOD

NEW YORK—Inhabitants of New York city eat nearly \$645,000,000 of various foodstuffs a year, and how the 12,000 grocery dealers and delicatessen merchants supply it is told by figures prepared by the industrial bureau of the Merchants Association.

Practically all of the imported foodstuffs consumed in the United States come through the New York gateway and are handled by importers and commissionaires here. The sugar refiners and dealers in all sorts of sweets and spices make New York headquarters and send out products to the country in enormous volumes.

JEWES RAISE \$500 AT DEDICATION

PEABODY, Mass.—The new Jewish synagogue on Elliot place of the Congregation Sons of Israel was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon. A feature of the dedication was the bidding for various privileges. The key with which to open the new edifice for the dedication services was sold to Louis Gilchrist of Peabody, who paid \$61 for it. Samuel Rossen, president of the society, paid \$50 for the honor of carrying the Bible from the old synagogue to the new, while Max Korn of Salem paid \$25 as the highest bidder for the distinction of placing the Bible within the ark in the synagogue. Other similar honors were sold so that the proceeds, together with donations amounted to \$500.

PRESENT SESSION TO PASS CURRENCY

WASHINGTON—It was announced today that President Wilson entertains no doubt as to the passage of the currency bill at this session of Congress. He told callers his belief that neither house would take a vacation before the administration bill had been disposed of.

LENOX TO BE MUSIC HEAD

COUNCIL BLUFF, Ia.—George S. Lenox has been chosen to head the vocal department of the University of Iowa school of music, for the coming year, to succeed Robert Fullerton. He comes from the University of Oklahoma, says the Nonpareil, under date of Iowa City, Ia.

TO REPRESENT SALEM

SALEM, Mass.—William S. Felton, chairman of the harbor improvement commission, and John A. Bagley of the Salem Board of Trade, will represent Salem at the waterways convention in Boston Oct. 6.

COAL HOISTERS INSIST ON RAISE

Insistence upon the desired wage increase of \$3 a week for the men of some of its branches has been voted by the Coal Hoisting Engineers Union 74 and its wage scale committee directed to make a final report on Oct. 12.

FIRE PREVENTION DAY OCT. 9

ALBANY, N. Y.—Acting Governor Glynn has issued a proclamation naming Thursday, Oct. 9, as Fire Prevention day throughout the state.

SALEM TRAINING SCHOOL TO OPEN IN ABOUT MONTH

Court in Conjunction With State Normal Institution Will Afford Practical Use of Knowledge of Teaching

ALL GRADES INCLUDED

SALEM, Mass.—Although the exact date has not been set for the opening of the new training school connected with the state normal school in this city, the building is so nearly completed that, it is understood, it will be occupied some time during the month of October. The building was begun last fall and the cost including land, building and equipment will figure about \$165,000, of which amount the city appropriated \$75,000 and the state the balance.

With the completion and occupancy of the new building by the training school, the first floor of the normal school building adjoining will be vacated by the training school and utilized entirely for the normal school's purposes.

Two factors figure largely in bringing about the new training school building—first, the fact that the training school has grown to such an extent as to demand additional room; second, because of an equally large growth in the normal school attendance since the establishment of the commercial training course for teachers in that institution. With the entire first floor of the normal school building available for normal school uses, a rearrangement of the school's classes will follow, giving the commercial department much-needed room and opportunity to expand.

The new training school building is situated to the west of the normal school building. As its name implies, it is a training school for the pupils of the normal school, wherein they may secure by actual practice practical knowledge of the art of teaching. It is one of the public schools of the city, and is attended by the pupils of a portion of the South Salem district. The elementary courses from kindergarten to the high school are covered in eight years. Because of this fact the recent agitation was started which resulted this fall in establishing in all of the elementary schools in the city a course of eight instead of nine years, as previously.

The new training school building is built of buff brick with trimmings of granite and Indiana limestone. While of a general colonial type of architecture in keeping with the normal school adjoining, it is connected by means of a subway with the normal building so as to be easily accessible for training school purposes by the normal pupils.

Additional land has been secured adjoining the schools so that playgrounds are available.

SCHOOL-COLLEGE COOPERATION IS TO BE DISCUSSED

Two subjects of immediate interest are to be discussed at the all-day meeting of the Massachusetts Superintendents Association to be held in Worcester Friday. The first is cooperation with colleges as to admission requirements, to be discussed by William Orr, deputy commissioner; Clarence D. Kingsley, state agent, and Schuyler F. Herron, superintendent of schools, Winchester. The talks are expected to bring out what has already been accomplished in lessening the gap between the college and the small high school.

The second subject is the school legislation of 1913 and proposed legislation for 1914. The speakers announced are Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education; Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner, and W. I. Hamilton, agent. At the afternoon session E. Charlton Black, J.L.D., of Boston University will speak on the subject of personality in teaching, basing his remarks upon the work of Prof. David Masson of Edinburgh University.

The officers of the association are: President, Fairfield Whitney, Everett; vice-president, William Fisher Sims, Saugus; secretary and treasurer, Wilfred H. Price, Watertown; auditor, John C. Gray, Chicopee.

MANY CLASSES IN SWIMMING THROUGH FREE NATATORIUM

Increased interest and attendance is noted in the free classes in swimming at the Brookline public baths which opened last week for their third season. Instructor Matthew Mann is in charge and Miss Mary Maxwell assists with the instruction for women and girls.

The classes are arranged according to grade, with different days and hours for each class. One feature of the work is a special class for school teachers of the town, where instruction is given in elementary, intermediate and advanced work.

HUDSON BOAT AGROUND

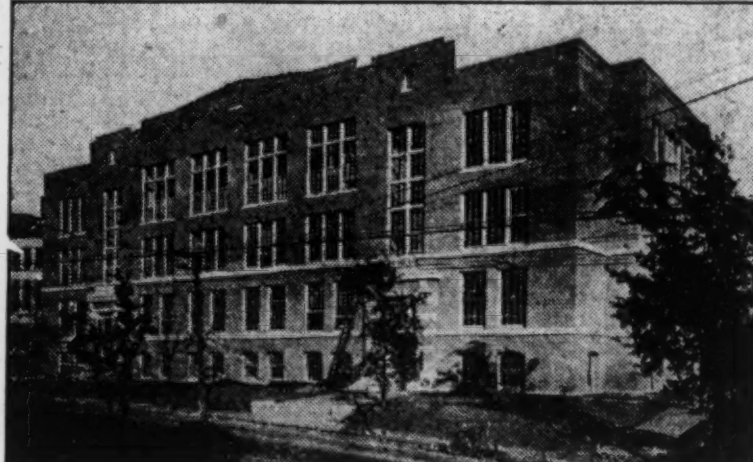
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The steamer Mohawk, New York to Albany, went aground on a rock near here today. The Iroquois, a sister ship, of the Manhattan Navigation Company, took off the passengers without mishap.

BROWN MEN HEAR MR. ROCKEFELLER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Brown '97, spoke to an audience of Brown undergraduates and alumni Sunday in the auditorium of the Brown Union. It was the opening meeting of the year for the Brown Christian Association.

The principal points upon which Mr. Rockefeller dwelt were the teaching of proper standards of application by the college, the development of a sense of responsibility both in the use of time and money, and the adoption of a high standard of Christian manhood.

SALEM'S NEW EDUCATION BUILDING



Model school, showing part of normal structure at left

ROTARY CLUB TO HELP MAKE BANKER DELEGATES AT HOME

Delegates to the convention of the American Bankers Association, which opens a week from today in Boston, will be entertained by the Boston Rotary Club aside from the round of social events already scheduled by the local financial men. A luncheon on Tuesday, the second day of the convention, will be given by the club at the Copley Plaza hotel, headquarters of the convention.

Many of the delegates will be members of the Rotary clubs scattered over Canada and America, so that the national feature of the Rotary gathering will strongly influence the talk about the tables.

Wider acquaintance and more frequent gatherings of an intercity nature will be broadened as a means of facilitating

ROAD'S OPENING TO BE IN SPRING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—It is reported here that the new Lee-Springfield trolley line will not be operated this winter fully. The work is progressing and the tracks will be connected between the Lee and Huntington sections next month.

As the road is largely a summer road, so far as passengers are concerned, and the freight question an unknown quantity, all plans point to finishing, equipping and testing the road and opening it to the public early in the spring. There is a possibility that before the regular opening cars may be run from Blandford to Huntington and from Lee to East Lee.

BAY STATE NEWS

NEEDHAM

The Men's League will open their season this evening with a ladies' night in the First Baptist church, when Dr. N. C. Davis will give an address on "The Pure Milk Problem," and a musical program will be given under the direction of Lamont D. Litchfield.

The Needham Young People's Association will open its fall season this evening with the registration of new members in Bourne hall. In addition to General Secretary C. R. MacDonald, who will devote his entire time to the work, the directors have engaged Miss Mignon von der Luft of the Sargent gymnasium, as instructor for the girls' gymnasium. Ralph G. Bagart will manage the basketball team.

READING

John B. Lewis of this town has been elected president of the National Association of Patriotic Instructors. Mr. Lewis is also national patriotic instructor of the G. A. R.

The triple combination truck for the fire department, which was expected to arrive within a fortnight, will not reach here until after November.

The members of the College Club will meet at the residence of Miss Jennie B. Parker, 1 Charles street, next Wednesday afternoon.

MALDEN

Plans are under way among Malden merchants to establish a new street lighting system along the business center containing 85 arc lights in addition to the present lights.

The Deliberative Assembly will hold its opening meeting of the season Saturday evening with a debate on the Progressive party. Robert H. Newcomb, former secretary to Congressman Ernest W. Roberts and William H. Wing will speak on one side and Alvan T. Fuller and Joseph G. Wright on the other.

BROOKLINE

The Riverdale Casino bowling team will bowl again this winter with the Newton league, which is composed of the Hunnewell, the Maugus, the Nehoiden, the Newton, the Newtowne, the North Gate, the Riverdale and the Arlington Boat Club.

The Brookline Bird Club has arranged its schedule of bird walks for the fall, the dates being Oct. 4, 8, 17 and Nov. 8, and the places include Jamaica pond, Public Garden, Franklin Park refectory and aviary and Brookline woodlands.

CHELSEA

The Tucker class of the Sunday school of the Cary Avenue Methodist church is preparing for a very active season. Among the social features will be a musical, a lecture by some noted speaker and an evening with a mixed program.

The Young Peoples Society of the First Congregational church has elected these officers: President, Willis L. Delano; vice-presidents, Beatrice Shannon, Arthur Anderson, the Rev. John H. Quint; secretary, Elizabeth Tucker, Maud Shannon.

MELROSE

Debating in preparation for the opening of the Triangular Debating League will begin this evening at the Melrose High Debating Club. The club has voted to add an associate membership to the club, and L. Hugo Flett has been elected president of the club.

At a special meeting of the aldermen to be held tonight action will be taken toward establishing a city-planning commission.

ARLINGTON

Members of the Lieut.-Col. John W. Hudson camp 105, Sons of Veterans of Lexington, and the ladies of the local auxiliary, will present the play, entitled "Down in Maine," in Grand Army hall this evening. It will also be given at a meeting of the Lexington grange, in Historic hall, Lexington, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

LEXINGTON

The annual club championship play of the Lexington Golf Club will be held next Saturday on the club links in North Lexington.

The ladies of the Lexington Outlook Club will open the 1913-1914 season on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 4, in the hall of the Lexington Old Belfry Club.

QUINCY

The Rev. Edward H. Newcomb of Lowell occupied the pulpit of the Bethany Congregational church Sunday.

Revival services are to be held at the Atlantic Methodist Episcopal church beginning Oct. 5 and continuing until Oct. 19. They will be in charge of the Rev. E. C. Pollard, pastor of the church.

MEDFORD

The special committee which has been holding conferences with the police and fire department officials, is planning to recommend to the aldermen the appointment of several more permanent firemen for the fire department and a reduction in the number of call men.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The members of the Epworth league of the First Methodist Episcopal church will hold a "melon sociable" in the vestry of the church this evening at 8 o'clock. The Arlington Heights Singers Club will resume its meetings on Monday evening, Nov. 3, in Crescent hall.

STATE ARBITERS SEEK AGREEMENT AT SLATER MILL

Employees and Officials to Confer Over Demands Made by Operatives—800 Are Involved

Acting as voluntary peacemakers, the members of the state board of conciliation and arbitration left Boston today for Webster to investigate the conditions at the woolen mill of S. Slater & Sons, Ltd., where 200 weavers are striking. No application has as yet been received, said a member of the board this morning before leaving the city, for the board to act as arbitrator, in settling the differences between the mill operatives and the Slater concern.

Conference between employees and mill officials is expected today, when the demands of the operatives for a 58-hour week, for operation of only one loom on woolen manufactures and two looms on worsteds and for adjustment of the firing system, will be discussed. It is rumored that the Slater plant may be closed indefinitely by the management if agreement is not reached. Such action would throw 800 more workers out of employment.

SUIT TO DISSOLVE MERGER, REPORT

WASHINGTON—Attorney General McReynolds is preparing to demand the dissolution of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine railroad merger, on the ground that it is a violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, says the New York Herald's bureau. He will seek also to compel the New Haven to divest itself of other steam railroad and trolley properties for the same reason.

T. W. Gregory, special counsel employed by Mr. McReynolds, and Jesse C. Adkins, assistant to the attorney-general, have completed a report of their investigation of the New England transportation situation that is a sweeping arraignment of the railroad system.

POMONA GRANGE IS INSTITUTED

READING, Mass.—Many grangers from Reading, Wakefield, North Reading, Stoneham, Everett, Saugus, Woburn, Wilmington and Lynnfield assembled here today for the institution of a new Middlesex pomona grange.

Reading grange will serve a supper this evening after which the officers of the new grange will be elected and installed and the institution exercises of the pomona grange held. The granges comprising the new pomona grange are among the largest in the state and the charter list is unusually big.

NEW YORK ROAD TO BE COMPLETED

ALBANY, N. Y.—John N. Carlisle, commissioner of highways, said on Sunday that he hoped to complete next year the trunk line from New York to Buffalo and several other roads. He says there are three or four breaks in the state trunk line to be finished.

Mr. Carlisle says he intends to complete two or three short highways north of Syracuse which will give a continuous route from there to Watertown and the Thousand islands, and then across the northern part of the state through Malone and Plattsburg.

MAINE DEMOCRATS RECOGNIZED

AUGUSTA, Me.—William R. Frost, in a field of three, with Democratic endorsements sent to Senator Charles F. Johnson, won the postmastership at Gardiner. Former Gov. F. W. Plaisted may be the next Augusta postmaster if he wishes.

RHODE ISLAND PASTOR RESIGNS

OLNEYVILLE, R. I.—The Rev. Bowley Green, for a little more than six years pastor at the Broadway Baptist church, Sunday tendered his resignation, asking that it take effect Nov. 30, that he may go to the Central Square Baptist church at Portland, Me.

MR. SULZER TO TELL OF BREAK WITH TAMMANY

This Is Expected to Form Basis of Impeached Governor's Defense at Conclusion of Testimony for Prosecution

HIS DEBTS TO FIGURE

ALBANY, N. Y.—The basis of Governor Sulzer's defense upon the completion of the prosecution, probably this week, of the impeachment charges brought against him is expected to be the story told by himself, either in the form of a statement or testimony from the stand, of his relations with Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall.

According to Mr. Sulzer's friends, it is said he will assert that at the time of his nomination he owed \$49,000, and that this fact was known to Mr. Murphy. From that time, he will say, he was constantly subjected to demands for patronage from the organization.

The final break between the Governor and Tammany, he will testify, came soon after a conference in Washington at the time of President Wilson's inauguration. The subject of that conference is said to have been patronage, and it is declared that at that time the Governor lost the privilege of dispensing offices. From this time, the Governor is expected to state, he was harassed by Tammany with the heavy debts that hung over him and it was to free himself from this pressure, it is said, that he decided to use some of the money contributed to his campaign fund to pay off what he owed.

Such use of the contributions, Mr. Sulzer will maintain, was really legitimate in the people's interest in a broad sense. In this connection the impeached Governor will cite the case of President McKinley, who at the time of his nomination was in debt, and for whom a fund of more than \$200,000 was raised to pay off the candidate's debts and put him on a free and dignified footing before the people.

With the exception of two hours in the forenoon, when Mr. Sulzer took an automobile ride, he was in conference all Sunday with D. Cady Herrick, Harvey D. Hinman and Roger P. Clark, members of his counsel. The Governor has demanded that his attorneys recall David W. Peck, who testified that Mr. Sulzer had advised him to "forget" on the stand a contribution Mr. Peck had made to the campaign fund. Recalling of this witness was expected when court reconvened today.

WALTHAM SCHOOLS MAIN ACCOUNT IN EXPENSE INCREASE

WALTHAM, Mass.—A net increase of \$73,000 in the city's expenses for the first six months of this year over the corresponding six months of last year, was reported by Robert Potter, city auditor, today. In all, this year's figures show a total expenditure of \$515,488.28.

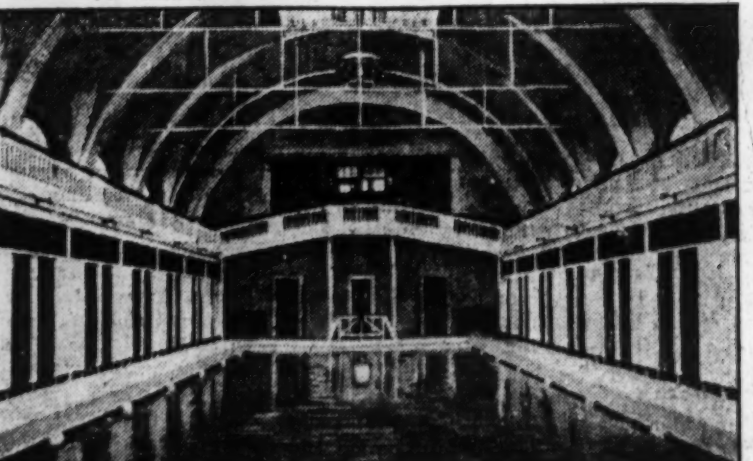
New schools and additional educational supplies accounts for a large increase. Over \$24,500 was spent additionally on this department. Increased expenditures in the water department amounted to \$27,000. Other amounts over last year were: Fire, \$1300; interest, \$2500; police, \$1000; insurance on public buildings, \$8000; sewer construction, \$7500 and highways, \$3200.

WASTE IN FLOW OF GAS STOPPED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The gas well in the Caddo oil field of Louisiana, which for six years has caused a daily waste of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas, was conquered Sunday, according to reports received here by M. L. Alexander, president of the Louisiana conservation commission.

This well has been a puzzle to some of the foremost geologists in the country and several plans for stopping the wasteful flow of gas have failed.

TOWN BATH OPEN FOR THIRD SEASON



Pool where hundreds splash under instruction in Brookline

Filene's

Afternoon Tea in the Filene Restaurant 3 to 5 daily

The Bow's the Thing In Tailored Hats

Perched in front, towering behind, or shooting at a queer angle on the side. It may be of ribbon or of velvet—of one, two or three loops.

Madame Georgette poses a two-end bow of double faced moire ribbon on a smart sailor of black velvet faced with color. This hat we have copied at \$15.

Evelyn Varon sends us a velvet draped hat with the side brim abruptly turned up and holding a velvet bow which is a continuation of the drap crown.

A medium plush shape with conservative rolling brim has the crown draped with ribbon and a jaunty bow at the side.

Similar pretty bow hats all through the Filene collection at \$7.50 to \$17.50.

(FILLENE'S—SIXTH FLOOR)

Three Candidates in Contest for Presidency of Mexico

Liberal Republican Party Proposes Plan to Run Col. de la Fuente, Once in Huerta Cabinet, for the Presidency

OFFER IS ACCEPTED

MEXICO CITY—Col. David de la Fuente, ex-minister of communications and public works, in General Huerta's cabinet, has been proposed as presidential candidate by the Liberal Republican party. This makes the third nomination. Dr. Gregorio Mendizabal, a former senator, was named for the vice-presidency. Both have accepted.

Lively interest is centered in the latest development of the internal situation, the announcement of the recall to Mexico of General Porfirio Diaz. Coupled with Sr. Huerta's announcement to the Mexican diplomats abroad that the revolution has finally been suppressed, it has given rise to all sorts of speculation, the chief line of which is to the effect that the former President would be asked to resume his place in the army so that his services would be available for council.

VERACRUZ—That Sr. Huerta and his organization will support Federico Gamboa, candidate of the Catholic party for the presidency, is the report brought from the capital to the headquarters of John Lind, President Wilson's representative.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS—Reports from Sabina and Barroteran indicate that the constitutional army is in full retreat toward the border with 1800 federals in pursuit.

LUMBERMEN GET ORDER TO SHIP THROUGH CANAL

TACOMA, Wash.—A. C. Dutton of Springfield, Mass., is in the market for the first million dollars worth of lumber to be shipped from Puget sound through the Panama canal, according to word received by lumbermen here.

From Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he is building docks, Mr. Dutton will distribute fir lumber and cedar shingles through New York and New England. He writes that he expects to handle at least \$3,000,000 worth of lumber products yearly.

He has information from the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company that its lumber carrying steamship will be operating through the Panama Canal by April 1.

Mr. Dutton's preparations to handle Washington timber are greater than those made elsewhere on the Atlantic coast so far as Washington men have yet heard.

LINCOLN BEACHEY BACK IN THE AIR

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y. — Lincoln Beachey has returned to aviation. He has commissioned the Curtiss people to build for him a strong, fast-flying boat. It will have main beams heavy as those used in the big flying boats, but this machine will have a spread of only 24 feet. The power plant will include a motor of 100 horsepower.

Beachey signalled his reentry to aviation by flying here on Sunday in one of the new Curtiss flying boats. He sailed around as handily as ever, twists, loops and spirals with his hands off the controls.

JEWS BEGIN NEW YEAR WEDNESDAY

At sundown Wednesday the Jewish new year, 5674, begins. It will be celebrated by Jews throughout the world. Yom Kippur, or the day of atonement, will be celebrated Oct. 10 and 11. The new year is known as Rosh-Hashana.

STORE NEWS

Charles Marshall, formerly with the Emerson Shoe Company, has joined the shoe department of C. F. Hovey & Co.

Mrs. Mary Sheehan has resigned as head of stock of the boys' furnishing department of the Gilchrist Company.

One of the courses which will be offered to the members of the Filene Cooperative Association is that of the civil service course, consisting of 20 lessons. The instruction will be largely individual and will include arithmetic, English grammar, spelling, penmanship, letter writing, correcting manuscript, writing in long hand from dictation, geography, history and the elements of civil government.

Buyers who have returned from New York include: S. E. Morrison of the Jordan Marsh Company, F. W. Small of the Gilchrist Company and F. M. Spear of the William Filene's Sons Company.

Mrs. Mary Daley, timekeeper for the Magrane Houston Company, who has been in Ireland since early in July, is en route for Boston, according to word recently received at the store.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

RIGHTOUSNESS

O mothers, clothe your children,
Through all the days of youth,
In fabric made of wisdom,
In vesture made of truth.
In bright and beaming garments
Of wove gold and grace,
Whose comeliness and splendor
Shall match each shining face.

And you must weave the fabric,
To make the garments fair,
Of all your fondest yearnings,
Of faith and hope and prayer:
And blend with every fiber
And spun through every part,
Shall gleam earth's holiest dower,
A mother's loving heart.

BUSINESS

He's made his mark, so he opines,
And clearly lets you know
It's an S with perpendicular lines
Drawn over it just so—S

It is not likely that Columbus, in completing his 36-day trip across the Atlantic, in 1492, could have been led to believe that in 1913, when ships are making the trip in five days, the world would still be playing honor to his name.

PERHAPS

Good purposes, when carried too far,
Sometimes react, no doubt;
Friends who "drop in" too often are
Quite likely to "fall out."

STILL A CHANCE

"Faint heart never won fair lady,"
Runs the saying old, and yet
It may capture in fine rapture
Some encouraging brunette.

DEMOCRATS SEEK WAY TO UNITE ALL PARTY'S FACTIONS

Democratic leaders are making an effort similar to that of the Republican organization leaders last week to unite all factions of the party when their state committee meets at the Quincy house this afternoon. The subject of the support by the committee chairman, Judge Thomas P. Riley, of one of the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and the advisability of his resigning now that the opposing candidate, Edward P. Barry of South Boston, has been nominated, is to be taken under consideration, it is understood.

ATLANTIC FLEET KEYED FOR FALL BATTLE PRACTISE

WASHINGTON—Men and ships of the Atlantic fleet are keyed for the coming battle practise and maneuvers of the Virginia capes in October by performances in elementary practise such as that recently completed by the battleship Arkansas, which made a new navy record, also believed to be a world's record. With her 12-inch guns in six shots she made six-hits in 57 seconds. Such accurate hitting, naval experts say, is one of the greatest factors for maintaining peace.

The President, Secretary Daniels and cabinet members are expected to witness the maneuvers and firing of big guns from the Mayflower.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

For the accommodation of the Boston Symphony orchestra en route to Worcester today, the Boston & Albany road furnished coach and baggage car service from South station at 8:30 a. m.

William Hiltz, general car foreman, New Haven road at South station, accompanied by Mrs. Hiltz, is spending a two weeks' vacation motoring through the provinces.

The signal department of the Boston & Maine road is making final tests on a new Union Switch & Signal Company mechanical machine at North Chelmsford for the purpose of placing plant in service Oct. 1.

The Rock Island railroad private car, occupied by Mrs. James Hobart Moore and party was attached to the New Haven road's Shore line express from South station this morning en route to New York city.

For the Hook excursion party en route to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., today, the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine road provided a special train from North station at 8:45 a. m.

The Fitchburg shops of the Boston & Maine road have 800 men employed rushing work on freight and passenger car equipment for full service.

The Boston & Albany road's composite engine "Perkshire" left South station at 7:50 o'clock this morning in service of Chief Engineer Fred B. Freeman and party en route to Pittsfield.

The track and signal departments of the terminal division Boston & Maine road are laying new steel and installing electro-pneumatic switches in North station train shed on tracks used by the American Express Company.

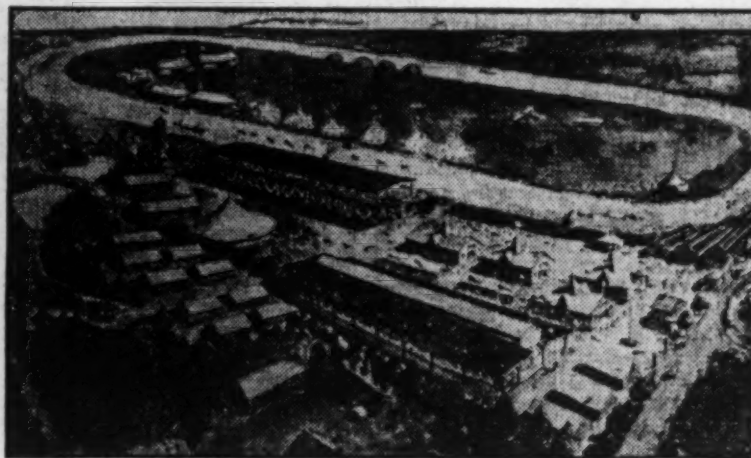
PEORIA GETTING READY FOR BIG ANNUAL EXHIBIT

Field to Be Worked by Tractors and Gang Plows and Cutting and Threshing of Grain on Most Approved Lines

THRESHER FED PLANKS

PEORIA, Ill.—This city, with its notable public buildings, its well equipped public library, its educational institutions, including the Bradley Polytechnic and Spaulding Institutes, its grain and meat-packing industries, its large interests in the manufacturing of agricultural implements and the interest its 58,000 people take in its superiority in this branch of commerce, is going to have a large and unique industrial show. This is to be a national exhibition of the various kinds of machinery employed in the operation of the present-day farm. Peoria is well suited for such an undertaking. It is itself a metropolis in the

WHERE PEORIA'S EXHIBITIONS ARE HELD



(Photo by C. B. Gibson)

Grounds of the American National Agricultural Association

heart of the corn and soft winter wheat region, and contains a number of large implement and farm supply factories. In fact, a large percentage of this country's marketing of tractors, threshers, plows, cultivators, binders, grain handling machinery and wire fence is made here. And it is claimed that 85 per cent of the world's supply of agricultural machinery is made within a 200-mile radius of Peoria.

The show corporation was organized by local manufacturers and dealers three years ago and held an exhibition on the Mile Track grounds outside the city. This exhibition was a financial success and was satisfactory to the exhibitors. The corporation then bought the Mile Track grounds, brought their total acreage up to 200 and put up a large exhibition building for the coming year. This year the grounds have been further improved, another building has been put up, stables for the races and stock built, cement walks put in, and both street car and railroad connections completed. Oiled roads on the grounds have been made by the road implements entered in the exhibition.

The range of exhibits is wide and a systematic grouping has been followed. One of the most interesting groups is the heavy machinery, such as the gasoline and steam tractors, threshers and gang plows of 12 competing firms. The show company has set aside 40 acres for exhibition plowing by gang plows drawn by all types of tractors. These tractors have brought their firms, exhibits and paraphernalia to the grounds from the railroad. One, called a "Caterpillar," is showing its ability to navigate in the mud and on newly plowed land. Several of them are belted to threshers. The show company also seeded 40 acres to oats which are being threshed on the grounds, and the straw is then baled by tractor-driven balers. One thresher is fed at intervals with two-inch oak and hemlock planks, which it seems to like as well as oats.

One considerable area is given over to grain conveyors and lifts, another to wire fence, another to binders. The main building is filled with plows, seeders, corn listers, carriages and autos. Besides these there are exhibits from the Bradley Polytechnic Institute and the manual training departments of the local schools. The state game farm at Auburn is represented by hundreds of birds under the care of the state game warden, and the federal recruiting station has a marine exhibit. There are also competitive exhibits in corn, swine and chickens.

The exhibition has grown to be an annual fixture with Peoria, and all interested in the show predict that the coming event will be more successful than all the others.

ROAD CONGRESS BRINGS 5000 DELEGATES TO DETROIT, MICH.

DETROIT—Opening here today the American road congress of 5000 delegates from all parts of the United States will sit until Oct. 4.

The congress is conducted by the American Highway Association, the American Automobile Association and the Michigan State Good Roads Association. Logan Waller Page of Washington is chairman. Among the organizations represented

CONGESTION OF POSTOFFICE IS TO BE RELIEVED

Parcel Post May Be Taken From Chicago Central Office and Handled Near Stations

CHICAGO—The rapid growth of the parcel post business through the Chicago postoffice has so increased the congestion that has existed for several years that it has resulted in steps being taken in Washington to relieve the situation. Advice from Washington state that Joseph Smith, second assistant postmaster-general, is arranging for the renting of space near the various railroad stations where all parcel post matter may be handled and the central postoffice be relieved to that extent.

An effort will be made to complete the new arrangements in time to take care of the holiday business. The parcel post business has grown from 3,000,000 packages handled by the Chicago office last January to more than 8,000,000 packages a month. Postmaster Campbell estimates the October business at approximately 7,000,000 packages, and from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 for November. December's parcel post traffic may reach a total of 50,000,000 packages.

REFORMER TRIES VOLUNTARY TERM IN STATE PRISON

AUBURN, N. Y.—Thomas Mott Osborne, a political leader and reformer, is now imprisoned in a cell in the state prison here. He is anti-Tammany leader and chairman of the prison reform committee. Mr. Osborne sacrifices his mustache and pompadour and asks officials to treat him for an indeterminate period as all the sentenced prisoners are treated. He said to the convicts:

"Most of the books that have been written about you by so-called 'penologists' are written largely from the outside standpoint and seem to be based on the assumption that the prisoner is not a human being like the rest of us, but a strange sort of animal called a 'criminal,' wholly different in his instincts, feelings and actions from the rest of mankind."

"I want to find out whether our prison system is intelligent, whether it flies in the face of all common sense and human nature, as I think it does; whether guided by sympathy and experience we cannot find something far better to take its place, as I believe we can."

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GIRL OPERATORS SEEK FOR POWER

What position the telephone operators are to occupy in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is to be decided at today's session of the convention now in progress. The proposed plan giving the women autonomy regarding much of their business and making their organizations unions instead of sub-unions is understood by most of the delegates.

Tomorrow the international officers will be elected and the convention may adjourn. The sessions have never exceeded two weeks before.

THREE ORCHESTRA LEADERS RETURN

NEW YORK—Three orchestra conductors were aboard the George Washington, which arrived here Sunday night from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg. They were Alfred Hertz, who presides over the German opera at the Metropolitan; Dr. Karl Muck, who leads the Boston Symphony orchestra, and Leopold Stokowski of the Philadelphia orchestra.

HEBREWS PLAN BETTER QUARTERS

Means of obtaining more members and better quarters for the recently organized South End Young Men's Hebrew Association were discussed at a well attended meeting of that organization last night in Paine Memorial hall.

DR. DYER TO SPEAK
Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston schools, will speak on "Continuous Education," at the opening of the new course in salesmanship and business efficiency at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, Oct. 21.

CIVIC EFFICIENCY MEETING THEME IN OREGON OCT. 1

Convention to Be Held in Portland Will Take Up Variety of Phases of Administration With Experts Among the Speakers

WELCOME BY MAYOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—Questions relating to efficiency in civic administration are to be discussed at the second annual conference of the League of Pacific Northwest Municipalities to be held here Oct. 1 and 2. City officials, experts and superintendents in city departments will be among the speakers. The sessions will be held in the assembly hall of the Commercial Club and in the council chamber of the city hall.

Mayor H. R. Albee of this city will deliver the address of welcome which will be responded to by former Governor Miles C. Moore of Walla Walla, Wash. Section meetings will follow in which mayors, commissioners and councilmen of large and small cities, city attorneys, health officers, engineers and street superintendents will participate. Luncheon will be served to the delegates.

In the afternoon "Police Administration" will come up for consideration, addresses on this subject being scheduled for Mayor A. J. Gillis of Walla Walla, and R. A. Ballinger of Seattle. A paper on "A Municipal Business Manager" will be given by Loren E. Coyle of Milton, Ore. This will be followed by an address on "The Development of Executive Responsibility" by Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland of New York city.

At the night session a stereopticon lecture on fire protection will be given. Dr. Cleveland will speak on Oct. 2 on "Municipal Finance" and the topic will be later discussed by Dr. William F. Ogburn, professor of economics at Reed College.

At the afternoon session "The Defects of Commission Government" will be discussed by representatives from commission governed cities in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. "Municipal Revenue and Expenditure" by C. M. Fassett, commissioner of public utilities, Spokane, is another topic to come up.

A report on the League of Washington Municipalities will be submitted by Dr. Herman A. Bauer, secretary of the league and director of bureau of municipal research, and a report on League of Oregon



CHARLES M. FASSETT

Spokane, Wash., official, who speaks on "Municipal Revenue and Expenditure"

Municipalities by Dr. F. G. Young, professor of economics, University of Oregon, will also be heard.

A business session will be held in the evening when reports of officers and committees will be heard and election of officers will take place.

Among the subjects which will be considered in the section meetings are the following: "Municipal Ownership of Street Railways," "Garbage Disposal," "Health Ordinances for Small Cities," "Bimunicipal Pavements," "Taxing for Street and Sewer Improvements," and "Care and Control of Parking Strips."

HEBREWS PLAN BETTER QUARTERS

Means of obtaining more members and better quarters for the recently organized South End Young Men's Hebrew Association were discussed at a well attended meeting of that organization last night in Paine Memorial hall.

HARVARD PRESIDENT RECEIVES

President A. Lawrence Lowell held his first Sunday afternoon reception for Harvard men at his home yesterday.

Many freshmen were present to meet personally the head of Harvard and Mrs. Lowell who assisted in the reception.

WAGES INCREASE, HOURS FEWER IN THREE INDUSTRIES

Twenty-Three Year Period in Cotton Wool and Silk, Employing 333,000, Analyzed

WASHINGTON—Increased wages and decreased nominal full-time hours per week are reported in the cotton woolen and silk manufacturing industries of the United States during the last 23 years, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These industries employ approximately 333,000 persons.

Rates of wages per hour for 1912 showed the following increases per cent compared with the periods indicated:

Industry	1890	1900	1910	1900-99
Cotton	61.5	51.4	11.1	64.1
Woolen	49.7	34.0	12.5	49.1
Silk	18.8	19.0	4.1	17.1

As regards recent years' wages in the cotton industry they were 4.5 per cent lower in 1900 than in 1907; after 1909 they advanced continuously. In the woolen industry wages, following a decrease of 5.3 per cent in 1908, as compared with 1907, have advanced continuously in recent years. In the silk industry wages in 1908 decreased 2.6 per cent, as compared with 1907, but since 1909 they have advanced continuously.

The nominal full-time hours per week for 1912 in the principal occupations combined, not including finishing in the cotton industry, showed the following decreases per cent compared with the periods indicated:

Industry	1890	1900	1910	Av. for 1900-99
Cotton	8.1	7.7	1.3	7.4
Woolen	6.3	5.2	1.9	5.4
Silk	5.8	3.0	0.8	3.4

AMBROSE CHANNEL FAIRWAY DONE IN NEW YORK HARBOR

NEW YORK—Ambrose channel, which was begun 12 years ago, is finished except for a little trimming on the edges, a task that will occupy the engineers of the harbor line board not more than a couple of months. It is said the cost of creating the great fairway will be about \$5,100,000, including the price of building four big dredges, for which the government paid about \$1,400,000. One dredge will be constantly on the job of keeping the shoals pared down.

The Ambrose channel was formally opened in 1907, when it was dredged to a depth of 40 feet at mean low water and to a width of 1000 feet. The Cunarder Lusitania, then the biggest ship in commission, finished the maiden trip to this port by coming through the incompletely waterway, and subsequently it was used for a long time by big liners only. Later it was thrown open to craft of all kind. At present the channel is a little more than seven miles long, 2000 feet wide, with a depth at mean low water of 40 feet.

MAYOR FITZGERALD ON TOUR OF WEST

Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, accompanied by his daughters, the Misses Rose and Agnes, left today for a tour of the West, where the mayor will speak to city clubs and chambers of commerce. Tuesday he will speak in Cleveland, Wednesday in St. Louis, Thursday in Kansas City, Friday in Omaha, and Saturday in Cedar Rapids.

FARM EXPERT IS CHOSEN

PORTLAND, Ore.—With much experience in dairy work, Edward B. Pitts has been employed as assistant professor of animal and dairy husbandry, extension service, in the Oregon Agricultural College, says the Oregonian, under date of Carvallis, Or.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Symphony Orchestra

AUCTION SALE OF \$18.00 SEATS FOR THE FRIDAY AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSALS AT SYMPHONY HALL THIS MONDAY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, CONTINUING THROUGH THE DAY.

Auction Sale of \$18 Seats for Public Rehearsals Tomorrow, TUESDAY. Auction Sale of \$18 Seats for Concerts Thursday, Oct. 2. Auction Sale of \$18 Seats for Concerts FRIDAY, Oct. 3.

NANTASKET

EXTENDED SERVICE. All Attractions Open.

STEAMERS LEAVE HOURLY FROM ROWE'S WHARF.

Gloucester & "North Shore" Steamers leave North Side Central Wharf, foot of State St., Gloucester, Boston, weather light. Week Days 10 a. m., 2 p. m.; leave Gloucester 8:15 p. m. Sunday and Holidays leave Boston at 10:15 a. m.; leave Gloucester at 8:15 p. m. 50 CENTS EACH WAY. R. S. MERCHANT, Mgr. B. & G. S. S. Co.

RECORD SPECIAL SESSION OF 238 DAYS PREDICTED

If Present Congress Should Merge Into Regular Assembly in December Deliberation Would Be the Longest Held

OTHERS POINTED OUT

WASHINGTON—President Wilson called the members of the Sixty-third Congress in special session on April 7, to revise the tariff and to place a new banking and currency law upon the statute books. Counting today, the senators and representatives have now been at work 174 days, during which a tariff bill has been passed by both houses and is about ready for the President's signature. In addition the House has passed a currency measure, which is now before the Senate banking and currency committee.

It is claimed that the special session will be merged into the regular session of the Sixty-third Congress, which must meet on the first Monday in December. Should this prove true, the special session will have continued at work 238 days, a record for length never before made in the past 25 years.

The special session of the Sixty-first Congress, which was called together by President Taft to pass a tariff law, was at work 144 days. The special session of the Sixty-second Congress remained in session 141 days.

When the special session of the Fifty-fifth Congress was called it took 131 days to place the Dingley tariff law on the statute books. The special session of the Fifty-eighth Congress remained at work until the regular session, consuming but 29 days. On Aug. 7, 1899, the special session of the Fifty-third Congress was called to meet and remained at work until Nov. 3 of the same year, being at work but 89 days.

HAMBURG-LARGEST S.S. CO. IN THE WORLD

AMERICAN OVER 400 SHIPS 1,306,819 TONS

SAIL FROM BOSTON

TO LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
On Palatial Steamships
Assuring Arrival in Paris by Day
NEXT SAILING
S.S. CLEVELAND, Oct. 17, 10 A.M.
S.S. HAMBURG, Oct. 22

FROM NEW YORK NEXT SAILING

TO LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
S.S. KAISERIN
AUG. VICTORIA
OCT. 2, 10 A.M.
S.S. IMPERATOR

World's Largest Ship
SAILS AGAIN
OCT. 11, 3 P.M.
NOV. 1, 11 A.M.

Enabling passengers to arrive in LONDON and PARIS on sixth and in HAMBURG on seventh day.
Books now open
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
Kaiser's Aus. Vis. Oct. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 noon
S.P. Starla Oct. 4, 12 noon
Free Grant Oct. 8, 12 noon
Imperator Oct. 12, 12 P.M.
Free Linas Oct. 12, 11 A.M.
12nd cabin only, Hamburg direct
S.S. HAMBURG, Oct. 12, 11 A.M.
S.S. FRETORIA, sail from New York, ft. of 3rd St., South Brooklyn.
All other sailings in this service from our Hamburg Port.

MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa
All steamers in this service leave from NEW YORK, 3rd St., South Brooklyn. Take 30th St. Ferry.
S. S. Melita (12,500 Tons) Oct. 7, 11 A.M.
S. S. Cincinnati (17,000 Tons) Oct. 22, 12 noon

NEW CRUISE
ORIENT-INDIA
Jan. 15, 1914
Duration 93 days
Cost—including shore excursions and all necessary expenses—\$700 and up
Books Now Open
Our Tourist Department arranges Tours by Rail or Steam or to all parts of the world.
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Daily, including Sunday—Improved Service.
Tel. Main 1741. Ticket Office 214 Washington St., Boston.

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ROUND THE WORLD
306 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

"PROMISED LAND" ORATORIO SUNG

Work of Saint-Saens Has Its First Performance at Gloucester at the Meeting of Three Choirs

(Special to the Monitor)
GLOUCESTER, England—The Three Choirs festival which in yearly rotation is held at Gloucester, Worcester and Hereford, is primarily a charitable institution. The original object was to benefit the more necessitous of the musical staff connected with the cathedral choirs of the three cities, but, as in so many cases, the charity was diverted, and since the year 1751 has been used exclusively for the relief of the widows and orphans of the diocesan clergy. From small beginnings the festival, which has just held its one hundred and nineteenth meeting, has become of national importance. The policy of producing new works by leading composers, and the high standard of performance, attracts musicians and critics from all parts of the country. This year the chief novelty was a new oratorio, "The Promised Land," by M. Saint-Saens.

A diocesan festival with its strange mixture of charity, church-going, religion, art and social function is, perhaps, a growth peculiarly indigenous to the soil of British sentiment; it would be scarcely possible in any other country. To explain why would necessitate the unraveling of the whole psychology of the British mind. One or two idiosyncrasies may just be glanced at. It never, for instance, strikes an Englishman as being absurd to go on subscribing to a charity for 100 years. A fraction of the energy expended would, if intelligently directed, have abolished the necessity for charity generations ago. Perhaps in another 100 years this absurdity may occur to someone.

Traits Considered

The English have a profound respect for the religion and art sanctioned by society. If an observer, say from Mars, had visited England during the mid-Victorian period, he would have found in most of those little brick-boxes of every degree of hideousness which still for the most part constitute the homes of an imperial race, a piano and a Bible. He might naturally have drawn the conclusion that the English were an extraordinarily musical and religious race. It would have been difficult to explain that in the majority of cases the Bible and the piano were merely symbols, that, practically, the Bible was used only as a family register, and the piano, chiefly as a piece of furniture for the display of a miscellaneous collection of perfectly useless ornaments.

Until quite recently oratorio has, since its introduction, always dominated English music. To most Englishmen the "Messiah" and "Elijah" are part of their religious faith; they believe in the "Hallelujah Chorus" as they believe in the 39 articles. Probably it would shock them to learn that when Handel, a shrewd business man, failed in opera management, he tried oratorio on his adopted countrymen with such financial success that he abandoned the stage, and the musical history of England was changed. English composers are only now shaking off the Handel fetter, an overwhelming influence that was non-existent outside England. The reason that there is no English opera is Eng-

lish oratorio. By the very closeness of their relationship one precludes the other.

Social Idea Enters

The average English mind with its deep respect for established institutions has always had great faith in the efficacy of church-going; indeed it often regards religion and the act of going to church as identical. Another characteristic is an intense belief in the maxim that charity covers a multitude of sins. Charity is a salt that gives zest even to

tion which combines oratorio, church-going, charity and county society, is irresistible.

When it was announced some time ago that M. Saint-Saens was at work on an oratorio, much interest was felt. How would the veteran French composer treat a scriptural drama? Would the work be touched by modern influences? Would the oratorio reveal any new phase of the composer's talent? These and many other questions were in the minds of those who journeyed to Gloucester for the first performance. Bracketed with

CLOISTERS OF GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL



(Photo copyright by Topical Press Agency, London, Eng.)

Architectural detail of edifice in which diocesan festival is held

the most material of enjoyments, and it is interesting to remember in passing that from the first institution of the Three Choirs meeting until 1793, there were balls for the amusement of the company each night after the concert. For many years it was customary to have the Gloucester races in the music meeting week. Charity enables people to acquire virtue in so many different ways. If one is not particularly musical a concert is usually a bore, but if the concert is for a good cause (any cause so long as it is not for the benefit of the artist) being bored becomes a virtue. Enough has been said to show that the strangely assorted ingredients which go to make up a diocesan festival in England, and which set the foreign observer wondering, are an outgrowth of mental traits so familiar that they are never even noticed by nine English people out of 10. The appeal of an institu-

"The Promised Land," was a "Te Deum" by Sir Hubert Parry, a new motet for unaccompanied chorus by Sir Charles Stanford and Elgar's second symphony.

Work Reviewed

"The Promised Land" turned out to be a work of desolating dulness, and it is quite certain that if the children of Israel had had the same ideal of the Promised Land as M. Saint-Saens they would never have persevered for 40 years in the wilderness. Quite obviously M. Saint-Saens had written with one eye on England. Most of the new work was as new as 1850 and in the best Handel-Mendelssohn style of writing. Perhaps with true French politeness M. Saint-Saens thought that by being as dull as possible he was paying a graceful compliment to English composers. But, this time the English were out-Englished. The performance, conducted by the com-

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poser, was not good. Sir Hubert Parry's "Te Deum," a revised work first heard at Hereford in 1900, has one or two fine things in it, but Sir Charles Stanford's new motet is only interesting as a polished piece of academic writing. With the Elgar symphony came a vitalizing breath of sincerity and conviction that cleared the mental atmosphere and lifted the listener's thought a little nearer to that reality of which all human art is but the dim vision.

EPISCOPALIANS GATHER IN NEW YORK ON OCT. 8

Change in Plan of House of Deputies Representation Is Among Subjects to Be Considered—Communion Is First

PENSIONS PROPOSED

NEW YORK—The forty-fourth general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States and its territories at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which begins Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, and continues three weeks, opens with a service of holy communion, celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, assisted by Bishops Greer and Burch of this city.

The Very Rev. Dean William Grosvenor, the canons of the cathedral and the entire membership of the house of bishops and the house of deputies will attend. The sermon will be preached by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts. It is 24 years since the last meeting of this assemblage in New York city. At that time it met in St. George's church. The sessions of the house of bishops will be held in the old Synod hall, that of the house of deputies in the new gothic structure.

For several years there has been some demand for a change in the plan of representation in the house of deputies, a subject which in all probability will come up for consideration. Those who advocate a change maintain that the house of deputies is unwieldy and that the present plan is neither just nor equitable.

Among the changes proposed will be the creation of a special diocese for the army and navy.

The bishop of Massachusetts is chairman of a commission which is to report on a pension system for the clergy and the widows and orphans of clergymen.

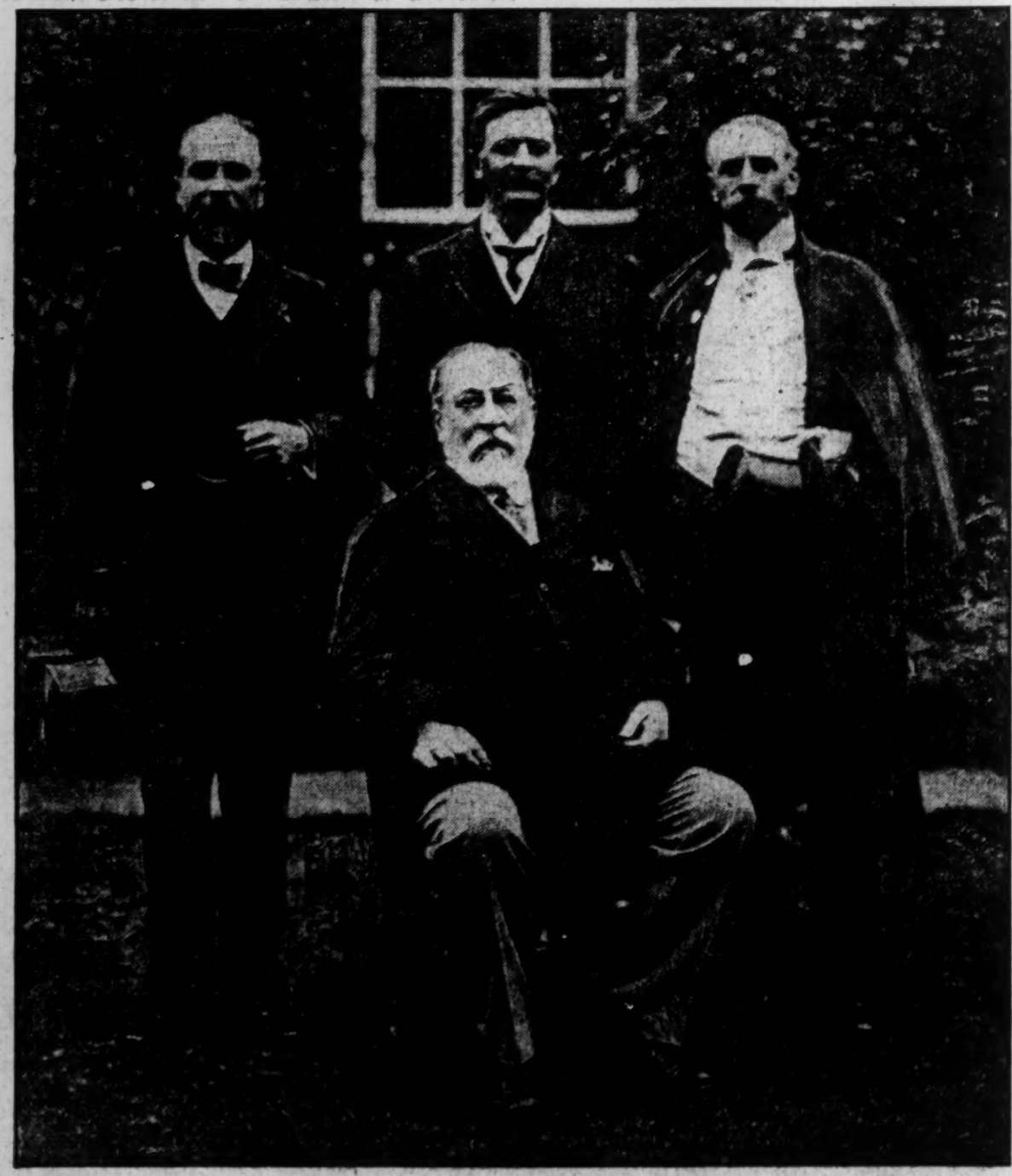
How the presiding bishop of the church shall be selected will also be considered.

Two organizations inside the Episcopal church are working on the question of church unity. It has been deemed probable that these two bodies, whose work is pretty distinct, may some time be coordinated.

Whether the corporate name of the church shall be changed has been argued by the laity, clergy and church press since 1874. It is proposed to drop the word "Catholic." Whether or not it will be proposed will not be decided until the delegates reach New York.

ROOSEVELT DINNER PLANNED
NEW YORK—For the farewell dinner to Theodore Roosevelt here Oct. 3 Progressives of New Jersey have reserved 15 tables. Other states to be represented will be Connecticut, Maryland, Illinois, Missouri, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island and Ohio.

DAVID BLAUSTEIN HONORED
NEW YORK—More than 1000 persons attended the unveiling of a monument to David Blaustein, formerly superintendent of the Educational Alliance, Sunday afternoon, in the ground of Barneby Lodge, Order of Brith Abraham.



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Standing, left to right; Dr. Lloyd, Dr. Brewer, Sir Edward Elgar; seated, M. Saint-Saens

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NEW ENGLAND FARMS
 Chapin's Illustrated Farm Guide, describing 600 country houses, depots, 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

EDUCATORS ARE DESIGNATED FOR SPECIAL TASKS

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. Joseph Swain, president of the National Education Association, has assigned members to two committees authorized by the association meeting at Salt Lake City.

To recommend to the directors at their next annual meeting any plans that in their judgment will make for increased efficiency and greater usefulness of the association, Dr. Swain appointed James A. Baker, president of the University of Colorado, chairman; Carroll G. Pearce, president of the Milwaukee normal school, and Augustus S. Downing, first assistant commissioner of education, New York.

To confer and advise with any committee or commission which may be appointed by the Congress of the United States to frame legislation for federal aid to vocational education, Dr. Swain named John Williston Cook, president Northern Illinois state normal school; Frank H. Dyer, superintendent of schools, Boston; Frank Leroud McVey, president of the University of North Dakota; William O. Thompson, president of the University of Ohio, and James Yadin Joyner, superintendent of public instruction, Raleigh, N. C.

MALDEN BOARD CONTINUES WORK FOR MEMBERSHIP

Campaigning of the Malden Board of Trade for members continued today and will continue tomorrow morning. At noon tomorrow it is expected that the new members will reach the 200 mark. At the last meeting on Friday there had been 144 new members added.

Committees working in the campaign reported today to the secretary that of 300 prospective members 200 of them had expressed the desire to join and if these are secured the 300 mark will be reached early in the week.

With the 300 members, the organization will receive a permanent income of \$7500 per year for three years, as all the memberships are being taken for that length of time.

FIFTEEN CRAFT FOUND DEFICIENT

Fifteen of 61 motor boats inspected in the harbor Sunday by Captain Tuckett of the custom guard on board the revenue cutter Winnamisset were found not to be equipped fully with the requirements of the law.

One motor boat, which it was subsequently learned had already been inspected, did not have in response to the cutter's signals, but continued speeding up the harbor with the Winnamisset in chase. The motor boat was finally overtaken near the navy yard and the fact discovered.

PROF. STEWART FOR DALHOUSIE
MONTREAL, Que.—Dr. Herbert L. Stewart, lecturer on moral philosophy and the history of philosophy in Queen's University, Belfast, has been appointed to succeed Prof. Laird in the chair of philosophy of Dalhousie University, says the Star, under date of Halifax, N. S.

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 11 minutes from Milk St., Boston; new 2-family 8 and 7 room house, steam heat, slate roof, all modern improvements; restricted neighborhood; upper suite rent for \$30 per month; lighted and open for inspection evenings. C. W. HODGSON, 21 Broadway, Tel. Sem. 1927 J.

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ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

LINER MANITOU GETS CLASS MARK OF "CLEAN SHIP"

Not a single passenger arriving in Boston this morning from Antwerp on the Red Star liner Manitou, Capt. A. E. Tribe, was held for further examination by the immigration authorities or other port officials. The vessel was classed as a "clean ship," bringing the most acceptable list of any steamer of the line so far this season.

Of the 111 cabin passengers, 56 readily proved their citizenship and were permitted to land. Most of them returned from European tours. The aliens were quickly passed by the officials and debarked at once.

Bostonians arriving were Mrs. B. F. Brown, Miss Abbie F. Brown, Miss Ethel C. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew and son. Others were: Mrs. Mary Hontson, South Boston; Mrs. Julia Raepaet, Lawrence; Mr. and Mrs. Carol Ickes and daughter, Chicago, completing a four-months' tour of Europe; George Wolf and three daughters, Henderson, Ky., who have toured southern Europe for three months.

PROF. STEWART FOR DALHOUSIE
MONTREAL, Que.—Dr. Herbert L. Stewart, lecturer on moral philosophy and the history of philosophy in Queen's University, Belfast, has been appointed to succeed Prof. Laird in the chair of philosophy of Dalhousie University, says the Star, under date of Halifax, N. S.

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COMPANION-ATTENDANT wants position as companion for elderly child 4 or 5 month old; can charge 1 to 5 during this week. MRS. W. CROFT, 100 Westchester Ave., Apt. 1, Havon, Conn.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER wanted situation; educated, experienced, good cook would assist in care of infant or invalid; references furnished. J. G. A. HAYCO, Conn.

COMPANION-Middle-aged woman desires direct supervision. For particular address: A. MARIE CAMPBELL, 100 Gainsboro St., suite 2, Boston.

CAMPBELL want situation with white family; companion for elderly cultured young woman; capable in all directions; no housework; small compensation. N. SUIT, 22 Thayer st., Brookline, Mass.

COMPANION-Lady seeks position; give first-class singing lessons; studied piano; excellent French position. MISS C. HANLON, 8 Pembroke st., Boston.

COMPANION-Position wanted by M. F. LOCK, 28 Conklin st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COMPANION, ATTENDANT or nurse-Refined woman, used to travel, desires position. E. F. GILMAN, 231 Teal st., New York City.

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GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted small family by experienced colored woman. JACOB WALKER, Marblehead, Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or care of elderly lady wanted by colored woman. MRS. J. S. MORREY, 335 Huntington av., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEMAID (ESTELLE) desires situation in small family. ESTELLE FAMILIAR, 10708, STATE EMP. OFFICE, (Ct. Rd.) Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 290-2000.

GENERAL MAID OR HOUSEKEEPER position wanted by Protestant girl; small adult family; best references; good references. MRS. WILBER at, pham's Cor., Dorchester, Mass.

GERMAN MAID-Neat reliable colored girl wants position in small family; good references. MADELINE EDWARDS, 670 Beacon st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Colored women seek situation; references; good wages of country. ETTA WHITEHEAD, 10708, STATE EMP. OFFICE, (Ct. Rd.) Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oxford 290-2000.

GERMAN WOMAN wants employment as reader, conversationalist or household helper, by the hour or day. MISS J. COOPER, 10708, STATE EMP. OFFICE, (Ct. Rd.) Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oxford 290-2000.

GOVERNESS-Radcliffe girl, wants position; knowledge of music, harmony, French grammar, English; also secretarial work. MRS. J. S. MORREY, 335 Huntington av., Cambridge, Mass.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION OR MOTEL HELPER-Position desired by refined woman, good references. MISS D. CURTIN, Elm st., Concord, Mass.

HANDMAID wanted by colored woman. MRS. E. POWERS, 228 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; tel. Brook 1540.

HOUSEKEEPER of ability and experience wanted. MRS. B. OLIVER, 1 Alhambra, Boston.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman with position with one or two adults; city or country. MRS. EMMA COOK, 111 North St., Boston, Mass. 29

HOUSEKEEPER—Position in small family in or near Boston. L. W. RICK, 183 Grove St., Watertown, Mass. 29

HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced, wants position with elderly couple. 2131 8th St., Mrs. MARY A. CROUSE, 21 Marshall St., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass. 30

HOUSEKEEPER—Wants position near Boston; good references. MRS. EDWARDS, care Mrs. E. H. Hadley, 287 Broadway, Everett, Mass. 30

HOUSEKEEPER or companion—Position desired by refined, middle-aged woman. MISS ALICE WHITE, 5 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. 30

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted in hotel or club; good South; can furnish references. MRS. F. BALL, 22 Newton St., Waltham, Mass. 30

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by trustworthy, capable woman, for business or domestic work. 177 Ferry St., Malden, Mass. 30

HOUSEKEEPER—Seamstress wants situation; respectable, reasonable. KIRLIN, 204 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass. 4

HOUSEKEEPER—Thoroughly reliable Protestant woman wants situation. JENNIE S. YOUNG, 505 Shawmut Ave., Boston. 30

HOUSEKEEPER—Position desired by a refined American woman in a small family, preferably on the coast. MRS. H. R. ARDSON, 55 Pine St., Boston. 4

HOUSEKEEPER—Attendant or mother's helper wants situation. L. M. COLLAMER, 288 Myrtle St., Arlington, Mass. Tel. 1038-31.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wants position in small family in or near Boston. L. W. RICK, 183 Grove St., Watertown, Mass. 29

HOUSEKEEPER—American, with girl of 12, wants situation, with full charge. MRS. L. LONG, P. O. Box 48, Hampden, Mass. 4

HOUSEKEEPER—Wants position in small family; full charge preferred. MRS. CATHERINE LYNCH, care Dr. Knowlton, 40 Warren St., Boston. 29

HOUSEWORK—Lady, refined, reliable and neat, would sweep, dust and put in order business people's flats one or two days each week. MRS. E. A. SILVER, 407 Columbus Ave., Boston. 29

HOUSEWORK—Wanted by a reliable young woman; good references. MRS. A. N. SHEPARD, 87 Dartmouth St., Boston. 1

HOUSEWORK—Wanted by colored girl; home nights. L. M. BERRY, 5 Cushing St., Boston. 2

HOUSEWORK—Wanted in small family. ADELAIDE W. CREIGHTON, Back Bay, D. C. Boston. 2

HOUSEWORK or care of apartments wanted by the day or week. MARGARET MUNRO, 67 North St., Boston. 4

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work to take home by the dozen; outdoor drying. MRS. M. SIMONS, 42 Northfield St., suite 2, Roxbury, Mass. 29

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work to take home. EVA JONES, 158 Brookline St., Cambridge, Mass. 29

LAUNDRESS, colored, first class, wants work at home; call for and deliver. M. V. SCOTT, 927 Harrison Ave., Boston. 30

LAUNDRESS wants work to take home. MRS. EASTERBURY, 22 Worcester St., Cambridge, Mass. 30

LAUNDRESS—First-class colored woman wants work by the day, or at home; references. MRS. F. SAMPSON, 95 Warwick St., Roxbury, Mass. 30

LAUNDRESS wants work at home; all one work carefully done; will call for and deliver. F. THOMPSON, 309 Tremont St., Boston. 30

LAUNDRESS, first class, would like a large family wash to take home; best references. MRS. J. H. HANSEN, 29 East St., Boston. 4

MATRON, practical attendant, refined, middle-aged American Protestant, wishes position in institution; experienced, conscientious, reliable. MRS. EMMA RICE, 71 Marion St., East Boston, Mass. 4

MILNERY MAKER, res. Boston, age 20, single, good references. Tel. 1032-10. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

MORNING WORK wanted by young colored woman. SARAH E. CHAMBERS, 30 Holbrook St., Boston. 30

MORNING WORK wanted by two colored girls; office cleaning or care of apartments; references. EMMA WHITAKER, 7 Green St., Boston. 30

MORNING WORK wanted by neat colored girl in or near city. MISS MARTHA FAIRFAX, 322 Shawmut Ave., Boston. 30

MOTHER CAKE, daughter, second, want situation in small home; family; business people preferred; low wages; near Boston; references. MRS. P. GILBERT, 28 Staniford St., Boston. 30

MOTHER'S HELPER OR NURSERY GOVERNESS—Position wanted by refined, educated, young woman; home nights. FRANCES RAYON, Westchester St., Suite 1, Roxbury, Mass. 4

OFFICE ASSISTANT wants clerical position (21); good references. Tel. 1032-10. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

OFFICE CLERK, res. Everett, age 22, single, good references. Tel. 1032-10. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

OFFICE CLERK or salesgirl to work at terms, age 16, good references. Tel. 1032-10. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

OFFICE WORK wanted writing, etc., by young colored girl. GERTRUDE M. NELSON, 100 Museum St., Cambridge, Mass. 30

PIANIST—Protestant young lady wants position as piano player or singer; good sight reader. ANNA BENNETT, 48 Hyde St., Somerville, Mass. 30

PIANIST—Experienced young lady desires position for Saturday afternoons or evenings. ELISE DREYER, 112 Paul Gore St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 30

SALES LADY, office clerk, res. Somerville, age 38, single; good exp. and ref.; \$6 per wk. Mention 10731. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

SEAMSTRESS (colored) wants work by the day; fine sewing. MISS DIGGS, 11 Hastings St., Cambridge, Mass. 30

SEAMSTRESS—Young colored woman wants situation in small dressmaking establishment; 2 years experience. MRS. SCHOLAR, 24 Dillworth St., suite 1, Boston. 30

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER—Office position, age 26, single, knowledge of French and German; good education, ref. and exp. Tel. 1032-10. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER or BILLING CLERK (experienced) desires position; can furnish references. EDWIN EATON, 40 Summer St., Somerville, Mass. Tel. 2094-3.

STENOGRAPHER and office clerk, res. Boston, age 23, single; good exp. and ref. \$8.50 per wk. Mention 10740. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, res. Allston, age 23, single, A-1 penman; \$15 per wk. Mention 10740. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER and office clerk, res. Boston, age 23, single; good exp. and ref. \$8.50 per wk. Mention 10740. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

OPERATORS wanted, experienced on fine silk and chiffon dresses; can make \$25 to \$30 week. EMBROIDERED GARMENTS, 1 E 33d St., New York. 29

OPERATORS wanted on chiffon waists; must be experienced. EMBROIDERED GARMENTS, 1 E 33d St., New York. 29

OPERATORS, experienced on fine china and lace waists. Apply all week. WOLFFNER & WRONKER, 30 W. 30th St., New York City. 30

PROTESTANT MAID wanted from call for general housework in apartment. New York; 3 in family; no washing; wages \$10. LEANDER BUCK, 152 West 129th St., Pelham Manor, New York. 4

PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATES required to act as parcel wrappers and messengers; quick advancement; bring employment certificate. Apply Superintendent's Office, main bldg., GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOP. ER CO., New York City. 30

SALESWOMEN, experienced, for retail candy stores in New York; steady position; no travel; apply. THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-433 Hudson St., New York. 30

SALESMEN, experienced, wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOP. ER CO., their men's furnishings. Apply at superintendent's office, main building, New York City. 30

SAMPLE HANDS on wash dresses; steady work; highest salary. Apply PREMIER MODEL CO., 38 E. 21st St., New York City. 30

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, experienced hands and atters for our coat department. GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOP. ER CO., New York City. 30

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MILLINERS required by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOP. ER CO., New York City. 30

WAITRESSES required by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOP. ER CO., New York City. 30

WANTED—Young woman for general housework, assist in cooking; sleep out. MRS. J. PHILLIPS, 15 Central Park, New York City. 29

WANTED—By New York dry goods commission house, stenographer and typewriter. MRS. J. PHILLIPS, 15 Central Park, New York City. 29

WANTED—Young man to learn the coat business and assist with light housework; sleep out. MRS. J. PHILLIPS, 15 Central Park, New York City. 29

YOUNG GIRL wanted for dressmaking; references. MRS. J. PHILLIPS, 15 Central Park, New York City. 29

YOUNG LADIES—High school graduates wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOP. ER CO., New York City. 30

YOUNG LADY (white, 16-20) to assist in office; knowledge of typewriting preferred; \$5 week to start. F. C. PARSONS, 535 W. 111th St., New York. 29

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

HOTEL MAN of 30 years experience; desires position of trust in hotel. JOSEPH E. REID, 107 South Boston Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. 30

AGENT, thoroughly experienced and reliable, would like desirable position, for general management of realty agencies. SPRINGER, 189 E. 10th St., New York City. 30

ALL-ROUND MAN, active, middle-aged, German-American, 4. e. bookkeeper and typewriter; desires position in first-class reference. R. PLATZ, 2033 Bell St., Bronx, N. Y. 30

ATTENDANTS—Man and wife, middle-aged, refined, reliable, in a small home; must be in or near New York City; man is employed, woman has had 10 years' experience; best references. MRS. J. PHILLIPS, 15 Central Park, New York City. 29

APPRENTICE—Young man (19) wants position to learn good trade. SAM METZ, 138 Longwood Ave., Bronx, N. Y. 30

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, position; full charge; salary \$30; best reference. R. L. HOOKS, 58 East 127th St., New York. 30

BOY, 14, wants position to learn good trade. ABE MILLER, 126 Chrystie St., New York City. 30

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wants situation; can drive, repair and garage; references. ALEXANDER JAMESON, 24 West 30th St., New York. 30

CHAUFFEUR (20) wishes steady position with private family or salesman; one year experience; absolutely trustworthy and careful driver. H. H. HARRIS, 175 W. 23rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 30

ENGINEER OR FIREMAN—Middle-aged man wants position; second class license; good references. H. H. HARRIS, 175 W. 23rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 30

EXPERT FRUIT GROWER wishes first-class position; references; state particulars in first letter. W. H. SCHWERT, 27 E. 10th St., New York. 30

FARM WORK wanted in San Diego by young man. JOHN KIMBALL, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 30

INVESTIGATOR or confidential man, young, reliable, wants employment. LEO BERNSTEIN, 717 E. 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 30

JOE PRESSMAN with long experience in harmonious office; understand embroidery. New York or Jersey City. R. D. YALD, 8 E. 10th St., New York. 30

MAN, experienced, 20, 11 years with one concern, desires position, familiar with office details, reports, correspondence, purchasing, etc. OTTO 215 10th St., West New York, N. J. 30

MANAGER of estate, reliable, competent man, wants situation in a society or estate; life-time experience; gentlemen's estates; correspondence solicited. RICHARD R. HUGHES, Cedar Ave., West 10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 30

OFFICE CLEANING wanted by colored man. L. B. EXUM, 143 W. 49th St., New York. 30

POSITION wanted by middle-aged man; capable; some experience in office work, automobile stock room, and handy with tools. LEANDER BUCK, 152 West 129th St., Pelham Manor, New York. 4

SALESMAN—Young man, 25, good business education, wishes position with firm where integrity and ambition are recognized; salesman or inside position; best references. LEO NATHAN, 22 W. 127th St., New York City. 30

SALESMAN, 5 years' experience, wishes connection with wholesale house that can offer a future to the right man. A. V. STUART, 185 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. 30

SALESMAN—Young man (22) desires position in New York City or Newark; 3 years' experience; A-1 references. WALTER REHLA, 182 Washington St., Newark, N. J. 30

STUDENT—Japanese attending day school would like position to work morning and evening; willing to do anything. M. TAKA, 102 W. 123d St., New York City. 30

SUPERINTENDENT of apartments and collector of rents wants position; references. LEANDER BUCK, 152 West 129th St., New York. 4

WATCHMAN—Man, strong, reliable, wishes position as watchman, doorman, special guard, etc. W. FETTING, 208 W. 117th St., New York. 30

YOUNG MAN (22), speaks German, French and Scandinavian, not very good English, desires position in connection with shipping; reply by letter. J. M. FISHER, 215 W. 123d St., New York City. 30

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as butler or egg salesman; can furnish best references. HARRY E. GOLDMAN, 512 W. 120th St., New York. 30

YOUNG MAN, 10 years' experience in corporation and newspaper office work; desires change. W. ADAMS, P. O. Box 290, Vincennes, Ind. 29

YOUNG MAN (19) would like work on farm, with engineering force; can use typewriter; best references. EDWARD REDMOND, 200 W. 9th St., New York City. 30

YOUNG MAN (24), honorable discharge from U. S. army, wishes work at anything; not less than \$12 weekly; good health. JOHN WARRIOR, 223 E. 125th St., New York. 30

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position as clerk, good penman, accurate at figures, and knowledge of bookkeeping. GEO. KIRCHNER, 106 Mauger St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 30

YOUNG MAN with 7 years' experience bookkeeping and clerical work wishes position offering advancement; good references. R. SEAMAN, 208 Norwood Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 30

PLAIN SEWING AND MENDING wanted; competent young woman; good cotton culture and agriculture; desires position with good family; good home necessary; no large compensation; speaks English, Italian, French, and Spanish. B. BASILIS, 145 W. 82d St., New York. 4

YOUNG MAN (30), educated, wants out of home; must be able to travel. WALTER D. ALLEN, 2843 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 30

WEEKLY GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

CENTRAL

CHICAGO, ILL.

APPAREL FOR WOMEN—MILLINERY
FIELD'S SHOP
1417 East 53d st. Phone Hyde Park 513.

ART CRAFT AND LEATHER
NOVELTIES
Visit the Little Dutch Studio of
NETTIE STORER, HANAUER
741 Fine Arts Building, Chicago
for graduation, wedding and other gifts.

ART—MILLER'S ART SHOP
4719 Lake Park ave.
Expert service in framing and gliding.

BOOKS—A new and complete, line, lesson
markers, quietly complete, and Cross
and Crown Jewelry, HELEN C. LEO-
WOOD, formerly with Caroline M.
Rusby, 116 So. Michigan ave.

CLEANER—Gowns, Rugs, Gloves, Curtains
and Furnishings. All men's apparel. Wm. E.
Black, 6330 Madison ave. Tel. H. 178.

CORSETS—Corset Comfort, Economy,
Style. Front and back lace. Perfect
fitting. Braiders, a d. accessories.
Repairs one year free. MME. CO-
RINE, 428-430 Republic bldg. 209 S.
State st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. 3601.

FLORIST AND DECORATOR—ANDREW
MCADAMS, ferns, palms, flowering plants,
543rd st. and Kimbark ave. Tel. H. 18.

FURNIER—E. W. KIMBARK, EXCLUSIVE
FURNITURE, 3037 Drexel bldg., Phone Drexel 1114.

GIFT SHOP (KADE)
Unusual selection of
Holiday Novelties, Toys, Jewelry,
Metalware, Pottery and Baskets.
Removed to 1316 E. 47th st.

GOWNS AND STYLISH—550 and up—
MADAME A. SCHNEIDER, 2721 North
Clark st., 2nd floor. Tel. Lin. 5084.

GROCERY AND DELICATESSEN—"Gem" veg-
etables, smoked meats, N. N. Erdmann,
4319 Indiana ave. Tel. Kenwood 3470.

GROCERY AND MARKET—GROCE-
RY, 704 N. Clark st., 515 Rogers Park.
Phone 511-512-513.

GROCERIES—Fruits and Vegetables.
ALBERT WEINSTEIN, 1330 Foster ave.
Phone Edgewater 6055.

GROCERIES—"Service" quality, fair
price, efficient delivery. Orchard and Or-
chard, 1413 E. 53d st., Hyde Park 633.

HAIRDRESSING and manicuring shop.
COLEMAN, 4313 Indiana ave. Tel. Oak
6886. Special attention to residence work.

HARDWARE—CUTLERY—FOOLS
STERILIZED BLADES, 413 E. 47th
st., 15 Van Buren st., near State

HARDWARE—HOUSE FURNISHING
GOODS, J. H. POWERS, 1411 E. 47th
st., near L. C. H. R. Hyde Park 633.

Importer of Millinery—MAISON PETITE
FRANCIS B. PARRISH
Tel. Midway 1525. 6308 Lexington ave.

LADIES' SUITS AND GOWNS
Best fitting and most stylish. Tailor-
made suits, coats, gowns and waists.
moderate incomes. The talk of the town.
OSCAR J. LEEN
Suite 210, 214 South Wabash ave.
Above McCormick's Bookstore.

LAUNDRY—FERTY LAUNDRY, 1122
Koster ave., Phone Edgemoor 4290. A trial
feels good with this laundry.

LADIES' TAILOR AND IMPORTER—
M. BATT, Phone Hyde Park 2664
1507 E. 53rd Street

MANICURING 2c, shampooing 50c, hair-
dressing 50c. Mrs. J. H. Powers, 413 E.
Dearborn st. side, Miss F. J. Clegg, Mgr.
412-413 Hartford st., near Dearborn st.

MILLINERY IMPORTERS
MISS SIMPSON, MISS PUDOR
Suite 601, 303 S. Wabash ave.

MILLINERY—Wright Hat Shop—Our pre-
liminary showing of styles Fall styles
now in progress. Suite 201, 116 S. Mich. ave.

MILLINERY OF EXCLUSIVE DESIGN.
THE GIBSON HAT SHOP.
Telephone Oak 1411. 413 E. 47th st.

MILLINERY—FRANCES VEAH
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SHOWERS—FURNISHING STYLES for
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goods, 110 Washington. Just off Riverside.

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used. No strong acids. We know how
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The Crescent Men's Clothing Store, cor.
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PATTERNS from the Woman's page of
the "Star" and "Advertiser" or see
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PIANO INSTRUCTION
JULIA VERNON BAKER
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D. Furman, Prop. Fine Job printing.
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Real Estate Market

In going over last week's report furnished by the real estate exchange it appears that the totals show a large decrease in the volume of business transacted, and while this is true in some respects there was at least one large piece of business property assessed for more than \$300,000 that does not show, because no mortgage was placed upon it. The total number of transactions, also the number and amounts of mortgages put upon record were less than they were for a similar period in either of the years of 1912 or 1911. Still the market conditions are fairly active and several large deals under way are productive of perfect confidence.

The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Sept. 27, 1913:

Trans.	Mort.	Amount of
actions	gages	of
Sept. 22.....	62	\$86,452
Sept. 23.....	77	104,100
Sept. 24.....	68	131,231
Sept. 25.....	82	123,600
Sept. 26.....	56	131,001
Sept. 27.....	85	170,025

Totals.....	430	\$757,005
Same week 1912.....	383	1,294,701
Same week 1911.....	556	3,920,054
Week Sept. 20, 1913, 503	251	771,649

BACK BAY AND SOUTH END

Sale is reported of the 3½-story brick dwelling, 4 Batavia street, Back Bay, located near St. Stephen street. The property is assessed for \$8300, including \$3000 valuation on 1780 square feet of land, and the price paid was considerably in excess of the total assessment. Annette Clark purchases for occupancy, from Bliss Knapp, through the Edward T. Harrington Company.

An improved property has been sold by the owner, situated 29 East Canton street, near Harrison avenue, South End, consisting of a three-story brick dwelling and lot containing 1026 square feet of land. The assessed valuation is \$4000, evenly divided. Mary E. Conley conveyed to Margaret A. Dixon et al.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Cassie Dougherty has purchased through the office of George P. MacLellan the frame dwelling house numbered 151 Bowdoin street, corner of Tebbot street, Dorchester, from Susan L. O'Connor, for her own occupancy. There is a ground area of 2111 square feet taxed for \$1300, which is a part of the assessed valuation of \$6500.

Another property bought in Dorchester was owned by Fredonia M. Stockman and situated 97 Millett street, near Wheatland avenue, consisting of a frame dwelling and 6000 square feet of land. The tax valuation is \$3000. Land carries \$1200.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY

Residence property at 12 Rockland avenue, off Dale street, Roxbury, is reported sold by George P. MacLellan for Ellen A. Gaffney to Michael J. Murphy. There is a frame dwelling house assessed for \$2500 standing on 4870 square feet of land, taxed for \$1800 additional, making a total valuation of \$4300.

Fred A. Williams bought the vacant parcel of land on the corner of Washington and Haydn streets, West Roxbury, measuring 8000 square feet and assessed for \$800. Mary J. Niland was the former owner.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Glenhill road, 101, ward 24; Laura M. Jones, James J. Jones; frame dwelling. Lagnage st., 250, ward 23; H. Wallace Blanchard, L. P. McCarron; frame dwelling. Massachusetts ave., 302, ward 10; L. V. Niles; alter tenements. Winter st., 184, Miller T. Shepard, Norwell & Co.; alter store.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Lena Rittenberg, mtrge., to Lena Rittenberg, Garden st., d. \$1000.
Tremont Building to property of Boston Athenaeum, Granary burying ground; d. \$2570.
Bliss Knapp to Annette Clark, Batavia st., q. \$1.
Mary E. Conley to Margaret Dixon et al., E. Canton st., q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Mary Burke est. to Mary Burke, Border st., q. \$1.
Mary Burke to Vincent Vecchione et al., Border st., q. \$1.
George J. Barkin to Morris Kennedy, Lubez st., q. \$1.
George J. Barkin to William Mason, Lubez st., q. \$1.
George J. Barkin to Lewis A. Mose, Lubez st., q. \$1.
George J. Barkin to Thomas McQueney, Lubez st., q. \$1.
George J. Barkin to Louis O. Germalin, Lubez st., q. \$1.

ROXBURY
John M. Layne to Elizabeth S. Porter, Holbrook st., q. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Wellington Holbrook et al., trs., to John E. McEachern, Westmore rd., 2 lots; d. \$1.
Wellington Holbrook et al., trs., to Joseph F. Adams, Westmore rd., 2 lots; d. \$1.
C. Burke to Mose Zopatti, Barrell st., q. \$1.
Mary C. Burke to Giuseppe Gallins et al., Barrell st., q. \$1.
Harrie H. Hodgman to Howard C. Barnes, Pembroke st., Erie st., w. \$1.
Susan L. O'Connor to Cassie Dougherty, Bowdoin and Tebbot sts., w. \$1.
Frederick M. Stockman to Frederick C. Severance et al., Miller st., q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Securities Real Estate Trust to Karl J. Johnson et al., Elmwood st., q. \$1.
Robert J. Thompson to Patrick M. Kelleher et al., to Lorraine and Vale sts., q. \$1.
George L. Schirmer, trs., to Margaret A. Dowling, Main st., q. \$1.
Herman Loewenber to Margaret M. Burke, Montebello rd., q. \$1.
Mary J. Wiland to Fred H. Williams, Washington and Hayden sts., 2 lots; q. \$1.
Sarah E. Littlefield to Agnes L. Spencer, Beech st., q. \$1.

BRIGHTON
George W. Earle to Fred L. McLaughlin, Harvard st., q. \$1.
Henry W. Longfellow to John Weisberg, Alton st., q. \$1.
Commonwealth tr. to W. \$1.
Solomon Berenson to Mable Berenson et al., Commonwealth av. and St. Lukes rd., q. \$1.
Janie Rices to Mable Berenson et al.,

CHARLESTOWN
Luke D. Mullen, mtrge., to Luke D. Mullen; Main st., d. \$5000.
Sadie B. Simons et al., to Margaret K. Mason, Irving pl., w. \$1.
Luke D. Mullen to Charlestown Trust Co., Main st., q. \$1.

CHELSEA
Louis Repucci to Thomas J. Hancock, Woodlawn ave., q. \$1.
David Rickles to Simon Rickles, Auburn st., w. \$1.
Charles Weiner to Max Leitman, Fifth and Topler sts., q. \$1.

WINTHROP
John H. Storer et al., trs., to Peter E. Donahue, Shirley st., d. \$1.

REVERE
Edyth D. Tucker to Robert J. Smith, Park ave., q. \$1.
Robert J. Smith to Edyth D. Tucker, Henry B. Vray to Raffaele Chinciolio et al., Central ave., w. \$1.
Willard Welsh Realty Co. to Edith B. Wilkins, Wolcott road; q. \$1.

COLUMBUS DAY PARADE ENTRIES EXCEED 16,200 MEN

Although more than 16,200 men, uniformed in the regalia of the organizations of which they are members, have enrolled with the Columbus day committee to participate in the parade which will form one of the principal features of the celebration Oct. 13, it is said that the number of applicants is increasing each day. More than 100 floats, seven of which will represent the park and recreation department of the city, will be in line.

Several of these floats will represent the German societies of Boston who, following the parade, plan to hold a concert on the common in which 200 male voices, led by Gustav F. Heim will be accompanied by a 50-piece orchestra.

Numerous letter carriers of the Boston postal district also will be in the parade, this decision having been reached at a recent meeting of the organization. At a dinner which the postmen plan to give after the parade Postmaster-General Burleson of Washington is expected to be a guest.

GOLF UNHAMPERED AT WOLLASTON

QUINCY, Mass.—Members of the Wollaston Golf Club who desired to play golf yesterday did so without police interference. The resolution passed last week by the club members to refrain from playing on Sunday because of the stimulus given by the enforcement of the Sunday laws by the police was, it is said, rescinded a few days ago. According to the police, for a man to knock a ball from hole to hole over a 10-hole course is said to be doubtful evidence that he is playing a "game."

WOMAN'S CLUB PROGRAM OUT

SALEM, Mass.—The Salem Woman's Club has given out a partial list of the attractions for the club's season, which opens Oct. 1 with a musicale, in which Mrs. Florence Gifford Bradstreet, contralto, will participate. Oct. 15 Prof. Francis H. Green will lecture on "A Century Run in Literature." Oct. 29 Miss Mary Kellogg in rhythmic dances with vocal accompaniment.

BILL WILL ASK VACATIONS

A bill providing a two-week vacation and Saturday half holiday throughout the year to state, city and town employees is expected to be presented to the Legislature next year by the Massachusetts Federation of State, City and Town Employees.

THREE FAMILIES ESCAPE

NORTH WEYMOUTH, Mass.—Fire early today started in the basement of the three-story dwelling owned by the Henry Bicknell estate, causing a loss of \$3000, covered by insurance. The families of M. D. Cody, Samuel Fleishman and Henry Lamman escaped.

C. H. JOHNSON FOR MAYORALTY

QUINCY, Mass.—Twenty sets of nomination papers were taken out at city hall this forenoon in the interests of the candidacy of Charles H. Johnson, former city assessor, for the Republican nomination for mayor.

ASTRONOMER LIMITS UNIVERSE

WASHINGTON—According to a report received at the national observatory from Prof. R. A. T. Innes, director of the Union observatory at Johannesburg, South Africa, the universe is contained within the space girdled by the milky way.

COMMISSION TO HAVE HEARING

Persons interested in solving the problem of intoxication are asked to attend a hearing at the State House on Oct. 8 by a commission appointed to investigate and make recommendations to the Legislature on or before next Jan. 1.

INFANTRY PLANS REUNION

SALEM, Mass.—The Salem Light Infantry Veteran Association will hold its annual fall reunion Oct. 9. There will be a short parade, after which electric cars will transport the veterans to Lynnfield, where dinner will be served.

GRAUSTEIN DRIVERS AIDED

Support of the union and a full week's pay is assured the striking drivers of the Graustein Milk Company by the Milk Wagon Drivers Union. Union leaders express the hope that H. P. Hood & Sons will be unionized.

SHIPPING NEWS

What is considered to be the last trip of swordfish to be brought in this season by a vessel of the local fleet was discharged from the schooner Massasoit at T wharf today. On board the craft were 38 fish, most of them being large. Dealers' prices for the fish were 10 cents per pound. Fishermen say the Massasoit is the last swordfisherman on the grounds.

Hailing for 7000 fresh tinker mackerel, the schooner Arthur James discharged her catch at T wharf today. She also had two barrels salt mackerel. All the fish were caught off Handkerchief shoal. Dealers quoted 10 cents per pound.

Making a good start for a first command, Captain Augustus Dunsy brought the schooner Teazer up to T wharf today with 20,000 pounds halibut, 30,000 pounds cusk and 8000 pounds salt fish. It is the first time Mr. Dunsy has ever commanded a vessel, although he has been fishing for many years. Fishermen say he did remarkably well for a 15-day trip. The craft came from La Have bank, and will stock about \$2500, but of which each of the 20-odd men in the crew will receive about \$80. Captain Peter Dunsy, regular commander of the Teazer, and brother of Augustus, has been enjoying a vacation at his home in Gloucester.

Fresh groundfish was in good supply at T wharf when the dealers opened up their ships for business today. A fleet of 23 sail were at the pier with catches varying from 4000 to 74,500 pounds. Prices were firm. Arrivals: Schooner Mary C. Santos, 74,500 pounds; steamers Wave, 55,200; Breaker, 36,000; schooners Josie and Phebe, 50,000; Genesta, 7400; Olive Hutchins, 28,800; Ellen and Mary, 40,200; Robert and Arthur, 32,600; Helen B. Thomas, 35,300; Fannie Prescott, 29,500; Stranger, 8400; Flavia, 31,000; Quannapowitt, 28,800; Rose Cabral, 16,500; Annie Perry, 45,700; Good Luck, 34,300; Horton, 25,500; Hattie Heckman, 21,700; O. Sears, 6000; Art, 21,600; Ed. A. Morse, 15,000; and Ignatius Enos, 400. Dealers quoted: Steak cod, \$7.75 per hundredweight; market cod, \$3.25; hadcod, \$3.75; pollock, \$3.25; large hake, \$4.75; medium hake, \$2.75, and cusk, \$3.75.

Only three vessels were at Gloucester for the opening of the day's business, according to the report from that city today: Arrivals: Schooner Rhodora, 16,000 pounds fresh halibut, 16,000 fresh and 5000 salt fish; Patriot, 40,000 salt cod, and Helen G. Wells 25,000 salt cod. Reports from Provincetown received at T wharf today announce a large school of blackfish driven ashore at Beach point. Herring are reported plentiful.

Several hundred members of the South Boston Yacht Club with their friends held their annual outing on Peddock island Sunday. The boats of the fleet, headed by the Irene, Capt. John Harland, cruised down the harbor to the island retreat. They were accompanied by the excursion steamer Loretta, which carried many of the party who could not be accommodated by the yachts of the fleet.

All hands of the schooner T. Morris Perrot, sunk early Sunday near Fenwick island lightship, off the Maryland coast, following a collision with the steamer Shawmut of the Southern Steamship Company, were rescued and proceeded to Philadelphia on board the steamer. The schooner was taken in tow by the Shawmut, but went down soon after. The Shawmut was from Jacksonville, and sustained practically no damage, according to wireless messages sent ashore.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Manitou (Br), Tribe, Antwerp.
Str Evangeline (Br), Ellis, Charlotte-town, P. E. I.; Hawkesbury, C. B., and Halifax, N. S.
Str El Mar, Mattoon, Galveston.
Str City of Memphis, Garfield, Savannah.
Str Newton, Abbott, Sewalls point.
Str Malden, Smith, Baltimore.
Str Massachusetts, Colerth, New York.

Left

Tg Mary F. Scully, Gegg, Lamberts point, two lgs Boston and Salem.
Schr Lotus (Br), Buck, Maitland, N. S.
Schr C. B. Harrington, Isle au Haut.
Schr Little Ruth, Chadwick, Port Clyde.
Sch Harold & Clifford, Condon, Plymouth, Mass.
Sch Alice H. Lawrence, Wornell, Baltimore.
Sch Theoline, Cummings, Jacksonville.
Sch John D. Colwell, Van Name, Jacksonville.
Sch Narcus L. Urann, Thomas, Norfolk via Vineyard Haven.
Sch Dorothy B. Barrett, Brown, Philadelphia.

AVIATORS PLAN TESTING DEPOT

CLEVELAND—Orville Wright of Dayton, aviator, came here to plan with Harry N. Atwood, another aviator, a testing plant here, says the Plain Dealer, under Toledo date.

B. & M. REFUSES TO SELL

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Boston & Maine railroad has declined to sell the Boston & Lowell bridge to Lawrence as a site for the proposed central bridge over the Merrimac.

PROGRESSIVES MEET TONIGHT

Members of the Progressive party of Brookline will hold a meeting at the Progressive party headquarters, room 12, Coolidge Corner building, tonight.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Advance, Colon; Hiwaru, Cardiff; Proteus, New Orleans; El Nundo, G. Iveston; Richmond, Georgetown, S. C.; City of Everett, Tampico, with a barge; Obidense, Port Antonio; Bermudian, Bermuda; La Touraine, Havre; Hollis Olav, Copenhagen, Christiania, etc.; Noordam, Rotterdam and Boulogne; Minneapolis, London.

WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note.—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston Lightship: To Sable Island, 400; Cape Race, N. E. 830; Nantucket South Shoal Lightship, 125. From Ambrose Channel Lightship: To Sable Island, 648; Nantucket South Shoal Lightship, 150; Diamond Shoal Lightship, 160.)

SS Olympic (Br), Southampton for New York, was 1705 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 10 a m Sunday; due at New York Tuesday at 8 a m Wednesday.
SS Holke (Ger), Genoa for New York, was 446 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Sunday.
SS Minneapolis (Br), London for New York, was 345 miles south east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Sunday.
SS Hellig Olav (Nor), Copenhagen for New York, was 335 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Sunday.
SS California (Br), New York for Glasgow, passed Nantucket at 6:30 a m Sunday.
SS Noordam (Dutch), Rotterdam for New York, was 340 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Sunday.
SS Konprinzessin Cecilie (Ger), Bremen, expected for New York (expected to arrive via Hamburg Channel lightship about 10 a m tomorrow).

SS San Gregorio (Br), Hamburg for New York, was 475 miles east of Scotland lightship at 8 a m Sunday.
SS Numidian (Br), Glasgow for Boston, was 475 miles east of Scotland lightship at 8:15 p m Saturday.
SS Rowanmore (Br), Liverpool for Baltimore, passed Nantucket at 7:30 a m Sunday.
SS Koeln (Ger), Bremen for Boston, was 302 miles south of Sable Island lightship at 2 a m Sunday.
SS Chemnitz (Ger), Bremen for Galveston, was 45 miles from Cape Henlopen at 8 a m Sunday.
SS El Mar, Galveston for Boston, passed Nantucket at 4:45 p m Sunday.
SS Greenbrier (Br), Port Limon for Boston, passed Nantucket at 5 p m Sunday.
SS Advance, Colon, New York for Nipe Bay, was 36 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.
SS San Gregorio (Br), New York for Nipe Bay, was 280 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Sunday.
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SS City of Savannah, New York for Nipe Bay, was 280 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Sunday.
SS San Gregorio (Br), New York for Nipe Bay, was 280 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Sunday.
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ART SCHOOL RECORD BROKEN

Reports from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts school which opened today announce its largest registration, and students still coming. New pupils may enter through the entire week.

IN PRISON TO STUDY

AUBURN, N. Y.—Thomas M. Osborne, philanthropist, chairman of the New York prison reform commission, today began an indeterminate term in Auburn prison to study conditions there.

NEWSBOYS PLAN INQUIRY

Investigations of the new child labor law in this city are to be made by a special committee of the Newsboys Union.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance notices that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen, Sept. 30

*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, Sept. 30

*France, for Havre, Oct. 1

*Mauretania, for Liverpool, Oct. 1

*Olympic, for Southampton, Oct. 1

*Re d'Italia, for Mediterranean ports, Oct. 1

*Bremen, for Bremen, Oct. 1

*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg, Oct. 2

*Pannonia, for Mediterranean ports, Oct. 2

*Madonna, for Mediterranean ports, Oct. 2

*Philadelphia, for Southampton, Oct. 2

*Caledonia, for Glasgow, Oct. 2

*Carmania, for Liverpool, Oct. 2

*Caria, for Rotterdam, Oct. 2

*George Washington, for Bremen, Oct. 2

*La Touraine, for Havre, Oct. 2

*Olympic, for Southampton, Oct. 2

*Perugia, for Mediterranean ports, Oct. 2

*Hamburg, for Hamburg, Oct. 2

*Prinzess Irene, for Mediterranean ports, Oct. 2

*Pannonia, for Mediterranean ports, Oct. 2

*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, Oct. 2

*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, Oct. 2

*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, Oct. 2

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*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, Oct. 2

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*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, Oct. 2

Weaker Tone Manifested by Securities

MORE BEARISH TONE IS SHOWN BY SECURITIES

Union Pacific Is Lifted to Higher Level Early but General Market Soon Displays Rather Heavy Tendency

COPPERS ARE WEAKER

Although apparent effort was made this morning to sustain the market by boosting Union Pacific a heavy tendency developed early. Prices melted away easily, losses of a point or more having been recorded during the first few minutes on comparatively light trading. In fact prices have moved up just as briskly on light business and it does not seem to take much trading on either side to send prices upward or downward.

Discussion among brokers is slightly bearish in tone. Much is made of the probable effects of the new tariff. Amalgamated Copper and other copper shares were weak. A drive was made at the leaders before the end of the first half hour.

Prices were generally easier on the local exchange. Butte & Superior was moderately active and weak. There was little animation in the trading throughout the first half of the session. The tone continued heavy. Union Pacific opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, moved up to 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, a new high point for this movement, and then sold below 160. Reading was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening at 169 $\frac{1}{2}$ and dropped nearly two points during the first half of the session. Steel opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined a point.

Missouri Pacific opened unchanged at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ and on the good earnings statement issued today advanced $\frac{1}{2}$. Interborough preferred was unchanged at the opening at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ and after sagging off to 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ rose more than a point. Amalgamated Copper opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined more than a point further.

Butte & Superior on the local exchange opened unchanged at 36 $\frac{1}{2}$, and declined more than a point, recovering fractionally before midday. Shattuck & Arizona opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, and sagged off further. Granby opened unchanged at 74 $\frac{1}{2}$, and lost a point.

Some attention was paid to the specialties in the early afternoon. Advances were made by the Pittsburgh Coal issues, U. S. Express and Peoples Gas. Losses were sustained by Virginia Carolina Chemical, National Lead and Baltimore & Ohio. United Fruit sold off on the local exchange.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA			
	Aug.	Sept.	Inc.
Net op. rev.	\$1,002,792	\$1,002,792	
Net op. exp.	89,237	89,237	
Net income	913,555	913,555	
From July 1	2,908,082	2,908,082	
Net op. rev.	2,908,082	2,908,082	
Net op. exp.	290,810	290,810	
Net income	2,617,272	2,617,272	

CHICAGO & ALTON			
	Aug.	Sept.	Inc.
Net op. rev.	\$324,205	\$324,205	
Net op. exp.	3,007,308	3,007,308	
Net income	13,945	13,945	

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT			
	Aug.	Sept.	Inc.
Net op. rev.	\$170,276	\$170,276	
Net op. exp.	6,284,087	6,284,087	
Net income	111,774	111,774	

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN			
	Aug.	Sept.	Inc.
Net op. rev.	\$13,945	\$13,945	
Net op. exp.	151,207	151,207	
Net income	8,242	8,242	

MOBILE & OHIO			
	Aug.	Sept.	Inc.
Net op. rev.	\$225,220	\$225,220	
Net op. exp.	2,702,524	2,702,524	
Net income	180,010	180,010	

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT			
	Aug.	Sept.	Inc.
Net op. rev.	\$324,205	\$324,205	
Net op. exp.	3,007,308	3,007,308	
Net income	13,945	13,945	

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET			
	Sept. 14-14	Sept. 14-14	Sept. 14-14
Oct. 14-14	14.03	14.03	14.03
Nov. 14-14	13.83	13.83	13.83
Dec. 14-14	13.63	13.63	13.63
Jan. 14-14	13.43	13.43	13.43
Feb. 14-14	13.23	13.23	13.23
Mar. 14-14	13.03	13.03	13.03
Apr. 14-14	12.83	12.83	12.83
May 14-14	12.63	12.63	12.63
Jun. 14-14	12.43	12.43	12.43
Jul. 14-14	12.23	12.23	12.23
Aug. 14-14	12.03	12.03	12.03
Sep. 14-14	11.83	11.83	11.83
Oct. 14-14	11.63	11.63	11.63
Nov. 14-14	11.43	11.43	11.43
Dec. 14-14	11.23	11.23	11.23
Jan. 14-14	11.03	11.03	11.03
Feb. 14-14	10.83	10.83	10.83
Mar. 14-14	10.63	10.63	10.63
Apr. 14-14	10.43	10.43	10.43
May 14-14	10.23	10.23	10.23
Jun. 14-14	10.03	10.03	10.03
Jul. 14-14	9.83	9.83	9.83
Aug. 14-14	9.63	9.63	9.63
Sep. 14-14	9.43	9.43	9.43
Oct. 14-14	9.23	9.23	9.23
Nov. 14-14	9.03	9.03	9.03
Dec. 14-14	8.83	8.83	8.83
Jan. 14-14	8.63	8.63	8.63
Feb. 14-14	8.43	8.43	8.43
Mar. 14-14	8.23	8.23	8.23
Apr. 14-14	8.03	8.03	8.03
May 14-14	7.83	7.83	7.83
Jun. 14-14	7.63	7.63	7.63
Jul. 14-14	7.43	7.43	7.43
Aug. 14-14	7.23	7.23	7.23
Sep. 14-14	7.03	7.03	7.03
Oct. 14-14	6.83	6.83	6.83
Nov. 14-14	6.63	6.63	6.63
Dec. 14-14	6.43	6.43	6.43
Jan. 14-14	6.23	6.23	6.23
Feb. 14-14	6.03	6.03	6.03
Mar. 14-14	5.83	5.83	5.83
Apr. 14-14	5.63	5.63	5.63
May 14-14	5.43	5.43	5.43
Jun. 14-14	5.23	5.23	5.23
Jul. 14-14	5.03	5.03	5.03
Aug. 14-14	4.83	4.83	4.83
Sep. 14-14	4.63	4.63	4.63
Oct. 14-14	4.43	4.43	4.43
Nov. 14-14	4.23	4.23	4.23
Dec. 14-14	4.03	4.03	4.03
Jan. 14-14	3.83	3.83	3.83
Feb. 14-14	3.63	3.63	3.63
Mar. 14-14	3.43	3.43	3.43
Apr. 14-14	3.23	3.23	3.23
May 14-14	3.03	3.03	3.03
Jun. 14-14	2.83	2.83	2.83
Jul. 14-14	2.63	2.63	2.63
Aug. 14-14	2.43	2.43	2.43
Sep. 14-14	2.23	2.23	2.23
Oct. 14-14	2.03	2.03	2.03
Nov. 14-14	1.83	1.83	1.83
Dec. 14-14	1.63	1.63	1.63
Jan. 14-14	1.43	1.43	1.43
Feb. 14-14	1.23	1.23	1.23
Mar. 14-14	1.03	1.03	1.03
Apr. 14-14	0.83	0.83	0.83
May 14-14	0.63	0.63	0.63
Jun. 14-14	0.43	0.43	0.43
Jul. 14-14	0.23	0.23	0.23
Aug. 14-14	0.03	0.03	0.03
Sep. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 14-14	0.00	0.00	0.00</

Late Financial and Commercial News

TEXAS FARMERS HOLD COTTON FOR FURTHER PRICE ADVANCE

Believe That Owing to Short Crop They Will Obtain Better Figures Later and Are Financially Able to Wait Until There Is More Urgent Demand

GALVESTON, Texas.—Activity and firmness have characterized the cotton markets in Texas for some time, and there have been marked advances in prices generally. Members of the trade are just now waking up to the fact that the growing season for cotton is past and the long continued drought has cut the crop short very materially. They realize the fact that they need and must have cotton to fill their contracts and when they try to secure it they have to pay more than they had looked for. When this is learned excitement follows and greater activity in trying to buy cotton.

Not only has the close of the growing season and the realization of the fact that frost was drawing near caused a hardening of the market, but the inclination of farmers and others in the interior to hold cotton for higher prices has caused a scarcity of the staple that has driven prices upward. Farmers know that the crop is short and believe that cotton must go higher. They are inclined to hold their cotton and thus profit themselves by the higher prices instead of selling at present figures and allowing the speculators and middlemen to get all the benefit that the advances will bring.

Fifteen cents is being placed as the selling price by many farmers, and the majority of them are in position to hold for that figure. Good crops last year have given them money in the bank which has not all been spent in making the new crop and with good feed crops, which are general over Texas, the farmers will not have to sell their cotton for a long time. The majority of them, in fact, can make a new crop without being compelled to sell what little cotton has been made this year. This attitude of the farmer is a strong factor in the present advance of cotton prices.

The cotton men are fast realizing the status of the situation in Texas and are governing their activities accordingly. One large cotton buyer in Galveston was heard to remark just the other day: "I have sent my buyers out with instructions to go to the farmers and learn what they want for cotton and then buy it. I am expecting to buy cotton at the farmers' figures and then make money on it."

Excessive rainfall in Texas and Oklahoma within the past two weeks has proved a strong factor in the cotton market. There had been a long continued drought which had cut the crop short by more than one half. The cotton had been caused to mature early on account of this drought and was practically all open and in the field when these rains came. Much of the cotton was beaten from the bolls and into the ground, entailing heavy loss to the already short crop.

The past week, however, has been good picking weather and the farmers have been making hay while the sun was shining. They have picked most of their crop even now. Receipts of cotton at all ports, however, show a decrease from last year and other recent years. This was due to the short crop and to the fact that farmers are not selling much of their cotton as it is picked. The receipts seem large at this time of the year in proportion to what will be seen toward the close of this season. There will be no heavy late picking as last year. The shipping season will close early.

Another factor that has influenced

the cotton markets during the past two weeks has been legislation. Bulls and bears alike have watched the progress of tariff legislation with great interest, especially the Clarke amendment, which proposes to tax cotton futures dealings by an almost prohibitive tax for the purpose of putting a stop to dealing in futures. Word from Washington, however, that the committee had practically decided to recommend that the amendment be not effective till September, 1914, caused an easier feeling among the trade, especially on long term contracts, and there was more trading. Up to the time this information was received, there had been but little trading in long term contracts.

The cotton situation has developed to a point now where the weather conditions will have very little to do with the course taken by prices. Excessive rainfall, sufficient to damage greatly the cotton in the fields unpicked, or remarkably cold weather and resulting frost, would be about the only weather conditions that would materially affect prices.

The trade is now devoting its energy to ascertaining what legislation will be enacted, foreign demand and exports, and what ideas regarding the size of the crop seem most nearly correct. The spot situation has developed into an important feature of the present cotton market. Bulls and bears are closely watching the movements about the important spot centers of the country, and anything that approaches increased activity in these centers induces an increased bullish tendency in the market. A close watch is also being kept on port statistics. The large exports to date show that much of the crop has been gathered and any falling off of the daily statistics will be taken to mean that the crop has practically been moved.

Summing the market up as a whole, it may be said that prices are bound to go higher. The crop is shorter than even the strongest bulls predicted, and when this fact is more fully realized among more of the trade, there will be some wild scrambling for cotton.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 29)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—W. F. Spaulding of Grand Hotel & Spaulding, Lenox.
Belfast, Ireland—W. J. Baird of Baird Bros., U. S.
Havana, Cuba—Juan Franco; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—Ramon Abad; U. S.
Kansas City, Mo.—S. L. Abrams; U. S.
Lynchburg—Deater Oley of Geo. D. Witt Shoe Co., Tour.
New York—J. Dyser of Fourteenth Street Shoe Co., U. S.
New York—Frank Redell; U. S.
Philadelphia—Sam Cohen of Berg Bros., U. S.
Ponce, P. R.—J. Colom of Homan Colom & Co.; U. S.
Savannah, Ga.—A. S. McDougald of C. A. Well Shoe Co., U. S.
St. Louis, J. J. Senebrenner of Hill Dry Goods Co., East.
San Juan, P. R.—Jose Lema of Lema & Co.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
Bradford, Pa.—Charles Rose of Rose & Son, U. S.
Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour.
Montreal—J. C. Chouinard of Regina Shoe Co.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

Certificates of incorporation were issued last week by the secretary of the commonwealth to these new corporations:

The Chapin-Holbrook Lumber Company of Springfield; incorporators George D. Chapin, Fred A. Holbrook, Clinton E. Bell; authorized capital \$25,000.

Michaelus Publishing Company, Fall River; John C. Santos, Antonio L. Lima, Alipio Galvao, Jose J. Arruda; \$10,000.

Baker-Tarbett Company, Boston; William A. Tarbett, Alexander F. Baker; \$15,000, machinery.

Harvard Cement Company, Brockton; John Burdett, Arthur B. Alden, Lyman J. Welber, Alfred Burdett; \$30,000; shoe cements.

Aiken-Knapp Company, Worcester; Collin H. Aiken, Henry H. Knapp, Harrison W. Bowker; \$10,000.

Adjustment Bureau of Boston Credit Men's Association, Boston; George C. Martin, Frank C. Hatch, William D. Hartin, Henry H. Humphrey; \$500, business credits.

Cambridge Garage Company, Cambridge; H. Peabody Farnham, William C. Ford, Edward E. Farnham; \$500.

Carlos Ruggles Lumber Company, Springfield; Carlos Ruggles, C. B. Martin and Mary A. Ruggles; \$100,000, lumber.

Henry T. Ripley, Inc., Boston; Henry T. Ripley, Robert R. McNamee, Joseph Cavanaugh; \$50,000, iron and steel.

The "S. & A." Manufacturing Company, Boston; F. Lucas Sutcliffe, Ashley D. Adams, Ambrose E. Roberts; \$10,000, machinery.

Ralph Coal Company, Quincy; Martin L. Wyman, Hugh H. Ralph, George R. Wyman; \$500.

Lowell Road Garage Company, Inc.,

WESTERN MONEY MARKET SHOWS LITTLE CHANGE

CHICAGO.—The past week has witnessed little change in general conditions in the western money market. The demand for loans is showing a perceptible increase, and accommodations are being extended wherein the requirements are of a legitimate character, and some re- newals are being granted when the best of security is given. Anything in the way of speculation, however, is met with the same refusal as has been seen for several months. The better feeling in sentiment which is playing an important part in the situation, together with some signs of ease in rates in the future, has not had any material effect in the way of causing any let-up in adherence to the policy of leading bankers in maintaining the degree of conservatism exercised so forcibly in the past several months.

Rates continue firm on a 6 per cent minimum basis, and the demand for funds is sufficiently strong to warrant a continuation of the same for some time, at least until some of the incumbent obligations and requirements for taking care of the crop-moving period are eliminated. Deposits are building up, and in many instances the calling of loans is having good effect on balances.

Another factor which is aiding materially in the money market is the decided improvement in the bond market. Buying of notes and securities has developed considerably in the past week to 10 days and the effect is such that the investment houses are able to liquidate their borrowing at the banks made during dull period, and the banks thus increase their balances.

PRINT CLOTH DEMAND GOOD

FALL RIVER.—The print cloth market continued to show a good demand all last week, not so heavy a demand as characterized the two or three weeks immediately previous, but one that far exceeded the production.

Sales for the week amounted to 210,000 pieces, 80,000 of them spots. Contracts generally run to January for delivery, the weight of them falling in October and November. Some specialties have been sold for January delivery. Print cloth yarn looms are engaged under contracts for December to the estimated extent of about 50,000 pieces weekly.

The demand and sales included a considerable variety of wide and narrow plain goods, both standards and odds, twills, satens and families.

Fine goods mills have experienced only a slight improvement in business as yet, and the demand with them even at the low prices ruling is not active.

Curtailment for the week amounted to 100,000 pieces, print cloth yarn goods and fine goods combined.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

1912 1913
Exchanges \$16,824,655 \$21,758,219
Balances 708,190 1,568,665
United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$45,088.

WEST PENN TRACTION

NEW YORK.—West Penn Traction Water Power Company reports for year ending Aug. 31 last:

1912 1913
Gross earnings \$1,471,072 \$1,642,717
Operating expenses 2,515,151 2,600,536
Net earnings 1,955,919 911,801
Bond interest 1,125,653 474,095
Balance 830,266 138,705
Guaranteed dividends 235,000
Avail. for dividends 595,766 138,705

UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS OF THE NEW ENGLAND RAILROADS

Continuing the unsatisfactory results of the last fiscal year, the New England railroads in July gave little sign of any turn for the better. The first months of the new fiscal year have not started auspiciously and the difficult task is set the new management of whitening down operating costs and at the same time preserving a sufficiently liberal policy with respect to maintenance.

In July, August and September the New Haven and the Boston & Maine reap the benefits of the tremendous summer tourist movement to all sections of the New England playground. Their gross earnings in those months generally show substantial gains from year to year. The continued shrinkage in net is the consequential feature.

Boston & Maine in July did relatively better than its big sister, the New Haven. Its gross earnings increased \$68,550, whereas New Haven's gross gained only \$24,512. There was a decline in Boston & Maine's net of \$177,601, or 14.3 per cent, while New Haven's net fell off 16.3 per cent. These latter shrinkages were entirely due to considerably heavier maintenance expenditures and to the increased cost of running trains.

New Haven in addition suffered a decline of \$111,473 in revenue from outside operations, due to the passing of Boston & Maine's common dividend, heretofore paid in July. The corollary was a de-

GOOD SHOWING OF MISSOURI PACIFIC CO.

Transition of Operating Deficit in 1912 of Nearly Two Millions to Million and Half Surplus Over Charges in 1913

EFFICIENCY IS SHOWN

NEW YORK.—Missouri Pacific annual report shows a surplus of \$1,562,734, against deficits of \$1,979,092 in year ended June 30, 1912, and \$5,232,539 in 1911.

Total revenues exceeded any previous record, being \$82,155,500, an increase of \$7,632,250, or 10.4 per cent, net increasing \$4,235,851, or 32.02 per cent. Freight revenue increased \$8,233,913, or 15.78 per cent, and passenger \$905,037, or 9.05 per cent.

Gross per mile operated increased \$107, or 13.63 per cent, and net per mile \$577, or 31.54 per cent. Gross and net per train mile increased respectively 7.91 per cent and 24.92 per cent.

President Bush calls attention to the transition from operating deficit of \$1,979,092 in 1912 to a surplus over charges of \$1,562,000 in 1913 and points out that persistent and economic application of energy directed toward welfare of the public and integrity of the carrier on part of railroad managements depends largely, both in curtailment and continuation, upon peoples served.

He shows that traffic density increased 17.8 per cent over 1912 and 28.66 per cent over 1911, and seeks to impress on users of the road and the public what this means in increased wear and tear that must be currently restored. This he believes presents an absolute necessity for making the way clearer for railroads to secure adequate funds, so that facility and service requirements of growing communities may be competently met. Action looking to that end constitutes good citizenship and is an obligation from which no section can exempt itself.

Mr. Bush also asserts that labor, which shares so largely in revenues, should, as the beneficiaries, be ardent progressives and defenders in solution of all those complex factors which make up mutual success of carriers and peoples served.

Balance sheet of Missouri Pacific railway proper as of June 30, 1913, compares as follows:

ASSETS	1912	1913
Road and equip.	\$174,554,504	\$183,021,410
Securities pledged	110,192,480	117,772,000
Ver. of sub. co. upl.	5,980,032	7,438,130
Other investments	25,305,524	25,328,276
Cash	508,151	1,477,067
Other work assets	209,854	382,963
Securities issued or assumed in trans.	910,500	427,500
St. L. R. M. & S.	4,054,780	4,502,280
Ver. of sub. co. upl.	378,083	331,800
Loans and bills pay.	64,270	82,245
Other work assets	45,415	86,750
Agents and conduct.	1,000,537	1,032,103
Ins. acct. receiv.	1,928,488	1,911,774
Ver. of sub. co. upl.	4,500,000	4,500,000
Un. int. div. rent	962,227	290,823
Advances	73,178	109,073
Special deposits	1,131,252	2,707,720
Other deb. items	281,535	621,737
Totals	\$311,462,312	\$324,253,788

LIABILITIES	1912	1913
Capital stock	\$83,251,085	\$83,251,085
Funded debt	213,829,000	226,107,000
Ver. of sub. co. upl.	2,085,262	747,548
Loans and bills pay.	425,000	438,656
Adv. vouch. wage.	3,947,151	4,500,000
Ver. of sub. co. upl.	37,500	37,500
Mat. int. div. etc.	132,074	181,771
Other work liab.	117,484	274,548
Un. int. div. rent	2,000,000	2,000,000
Def. credit items	215,584	400,771
Prof. and loss, sur.	6,507,808	6,494,490
Totals	\$311,462,312	\$324,253,788

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Automatic Telephone Company of New Bedford has petitioned the public service commission for authority to issue \$400,000 5 per cent first mortgage coupon bonds, now held in its treasury.

CONVENIENT DIRECTORY

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston has prepared a vast pocket directory of the banks and trust companies of New England for the convenience of those who attend the bankers' convention in Boston in October.

COTTON ESTIMATES

NEW YORK.—Weld & Co. place cotton condition Sept. 25 at 67.7 compared with their estimate of 73.9 and government report of 68.2 last month. Oklahoma condition is placed at 50, Texas at 63.5.

DENVER & SALT LAKE R. R.

DENVER.—Contract between city of Denver and the Denver & Salt Lake railroad for joint construction of Moffat tunnel has been turned over to attorneys representing both parties to be recast.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

NEW YORK.—International Paper Company has acquired control of Grand Falls Company and plans a \$2,500,000 plant on the St. John river.

ATCHISON'S GAIN IN GROSS HAS BEEN MODERATE

NEW YORK.—Atchison gain in gross revenues for the two months of the fiscal year was only \$284,195. It was hardly to be expected that the increases over 1912 would be as large as the gains of that year over 1911, irrespective of what influence the crop shortage in the Southwest may be having. Last year, with its record volume of traffic, compared most satisfactorily with 1911, a year in which traffic was showing some recessions over the year previous. Any gains this year over 1912 indicate new high figures for traffic and in July and August, Atchison's gross business was the largest ever done in any similar period.

Although Atchison management has indicated that operating expenses would be comparatively smaller than last year, first two months showed no decided trend in that direction. In the last fiscal year about two thirds of the gain in gross was used in additional operating expenses and this year in the two months so far reported of the increase of \$284,195 in gross \$211,939 went into expenses, leaving net gain only \$72,256. Increased taxes more than added this small gain and two months' net operating income showed small loss of \$40,154.

Atchison has the biggest months of fiscal year in front of it, and comparisons of their earnings with results of the same months of last year will furnish clearer indications of volume business than results of the months already reported. Officials have no visions of record earnings and expect an even break with last year. The company has always shown a remarkable ability for cutting down expenses in measure with gross, and with liberal maintenance expenditures of last year some restriction in outlay would not be out of line.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 426,084 head, an increase of 70,335 head and were 103,633 head in excess of last year. Hog arrivals increased 25,020 head for the week and 51,701 head for the year. Deliveries of cattle made a gain for the week of 20,120 head and as compared with last year increased 4260 head. Sheep receipts fell off 24,505 head from those of the previous week but showed an increase of 47,656 head, compared with the same week of 1912.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended Sept. 27:

	1912	1913	Last week	Previous week	Last year
Hogs	140,194	114,544	88,493	88,493	88,493
Cattle	91,775	41,655	37,500	37,500	37,500
Sheep	224,145	199,550	170,450	170,450	170,450
Totals	456,084	355,749	326,443	326,443	326,443

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK.—Continued weakness in the Savannah turpentine market was reflected Saturday in the New York market for the spirits, where operators again offered their stocks at 41c per gallon ex-yard and sold only meager lots at that figure, because of the prevailing belief among paint makers and other consumers that still lower figures will soon be named in view of the heavy accumulations in the primary centers.

Rosin—Common and good strained grades are still being quoted here at \$4.05 to \$4.10 by most dealers and at \$4.01 on one order, but even at these relatively low figures only a moderate business is being done. The other low descriptions and medium varieties are likewise in light request, though offered at comparatively low levels, and pale grades are devoid of all except an inconsequential inquiry. The New York Commercial quotes: Graded B, \$4.20 to \$4.25; D, \$4.25; E, \$4.25; F, \$4.25; G, \$4.25; H, \$4.25; I, \$4.25; K, \$4.65 to \$5.25; M, \$5 to \$5.75; N, \$5.90 to \$6.50; WG, \$6.75 to \$7; WW, \$6.90 to \$7.25.

Tar and pitch—Though it is expected that the present scarcity of both kiln-burned and retort tar will be relieved within the next few days by substantial arrivals from the South, it is still so difficult to obtain more than meager lots here the local operators continue to make a nominal quotation of \$7 to \$7.50. Pitch remains dull, though offered at \$4 to \$4.25.

AMERICAN ROLLING MILL

MIDDLETOWN, O.—Directors of American Rolling Mill Company ratified plan to increase capital from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000. A Pittsburgh syndicate offered to take the \$1,200,000 common to be sold for \$150 a share, but directors decided that none would be sold to outsiders until common and preferred stockholders had first opportunity.

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READING'S BIG YEAR OWING TO ABNORMAL COAL BUSINESS

Following Miners' Strike an Urgent Demand for Anthracite at Good Prices Sprang Up and Earnings Made Big Gains—Twenty Per Cent for Common

NEW YORK.—Last year Reading from top to bottom made its best record. Starting with abnormally large earnings in July, August and September, it not only maintained the early lead, but added to it.

Earnings for the common stock exceeded 20 per cent in the fiscal year 1913. Apparent balance for dividends is smaller than actual earnings, owing to inclusion of addition and betterment charges in income account.

This table shows percentage earnings reported by the company, percentage on the common devoted to additions and betterments, and earnings before addition and betterments deductions:

	1912	1913	1911	1910
Before add.	1913	1912	1911	1910
& bet.	20.27%	10.57%	11.47%	13.73%
Add & bet.	3.42	3.15	4.70	2.86
Net op. inc.	16.85	6.82	6.68	10.77

The like of the fiscal year 1913 may not soon be seen again. The strike in April and May, 1912, turned a usually slow first quarter into a most active one. Reading, which had larger supplies of hard coal than any other company, disposed of it at good prices. Any and every quality was snapped up.

Again, April and May, 1913, compared with strike months the previous year. As a result, Reading in year ended June 30, 1913, had five or six months of decidedly better business than the year before.

The result was that Reading system's gross exceeded for the first time \$100,000,000. Gross of the system for 1913 was \$102,822,823, a gain of \$13,178,392, or about 15 per cent, over 1912. Operating revenue was about stationary in 1910, 1911, 1912. A comparison of operating revenue shows:

	1912	1913	1911
P & R Ry.	\$52,214,804	\$55,825,715	\$45,663,691
Coal & I Co.	40,983,063	35,734,622	34,390,130
Reading Co.	9,624,955	8,962,062	8,677,841
Totals	\$102,822,823	\$90,562,437	\$88,731,662

Both railway and coal and iron company gains can be directly, if not wholly, ascribed to abnormal coal conditions last year. The gain in tonnage of hard and soft coal combined was almost exactly 16 per cent. The gain in Reading Company's income was wholly due to increased interest from loans to Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company. There was paid \$2,532,070, against \$864,083 in 1912, \$434,239 in 1911, and \$1,189,825 in 1910.

What arrangement Reading Coal & Iron Company has with Reading Company regarding loans is not known. The

ANNUAL INCREASE OF GOLD LIKELY TO BE SMALLER

NEW YORK.—According to an estimate made by Engineering and Mining Journal, the world's gold production in 1912 totalled \$471,400,000, a gain of 2.1 per cent on preceding year, and the highest ever reached in the history of the gold mining industry. The increase was substantially due to enlargement of the yield of South African mines, which overbalanced losses recorded by other foremost gold mining countries. In the United States the year's production of \$3,451,500 suffered a reduction of \$3,438,500 compared with 1911. Australia also showed a decline, while partial suspension of mining operations in Mexico, caused by the political turmoil, effected a considerable diminution in that country's quota of the year's addition to the world's stock of the metal.

While last year's output thus attained record proportions, in opinion of expert authorities, for example, Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu,

Leading Events in Athletic World

FINAL WEEK OF PLAY IN MAJOR LEAGUE SEASONS

With American and National Baseball Pennants Already Won, Only a Few Positions Now Left to Be Competed For

SCHEDULES FOR WEEK

This week marks the closing of the championship races of the National and American baseball leagues for the season of 1913 and with both pennants already won, baseball fans are turning their attention to the coming world's series between the New York Giants, champions of the National league, and the Philadelphia Athletics, champions of the American league. Post-season series between some of the other clubs in the two leagues will also furnish interest to some local fans.

That the Athletics and Giants would again be the contenders in the world's series this year appeared to be a foregone conclusion some weeks ago. The Athletics made sure of the pennant a week ago today; but it was not until last Saturday that the Giants made sure of their championship, and then it was the Boston Nationals who made it certain by defeating the Philadelphia club while Brooklyn was defeating the champions.

There are still two and possibly three places yet to be decided in the American league series. Washington has again worked its way up to second place with Cleveland now third. The margin between these two teams is so small that the western club may yet regain the position although Washington is a decided favorite to hold it.

New York and St. Louis are still battling hard for seventh place and the margin between these two clubs is very small indeed. The western team would seem to have the best of this week's schedule and should finally land the position. New York has, however, been playing much better ball of late and despite the fact it will close the season against the Athletics, may be able to win out.

Boston is now in fourth place and appears to have enough of a margin to hold it. The first few days of this week should settle this matter as the Red Sox will be meeting New York. The last of the week will find them at Washington while Chicago is playing Cleveland and Manager Callahan will find it difficult in bringing his team up into the first division unless Boston makes a poor showing while in New York.

In the National league the chief battle continues to be for fifth place, with Boston and Brooklyn still fighting it out for the leadership of the second division. Boston has held the place during the week in spite of the loss of Maraville and Connelly and in the face of a very hard schedule. This week will find the two clubs coming together on the last four days of the season, and these contests will undoubtedly decide the matter. Cincinnati, while some ways behind these two teams, must still be regarded as in the running for the place and should Brooklyn and Boston divide their games there is a possibility of Cincinnati coming up, as that team will play St. Louis in its final games.

The only other doubtful place in this league is second position and Philadelphia appears to have enough of a margin to hold it against Chicago. The western club has the best of this week's schedule and any serious slipup on the part of Manager Doolin's men may reverse the present standing. The schedules for the week follow:

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Monday—Boston at New York, Philadelphia at Washington.
Tuesday—Boston at New York, Philadelphia at Washington, Cleveland at Detroit.
Wednesday—Boston at New York, Philadelphia at Washington, Cleveland at Detroit.
Thursday—Boston at Washington, New York at Philadelphia, Cleveland at Detroit, St. Louis at Chicago.
Friday—Boston at Washington, New York at Philadelphia, Cleveland at Detroit, St. Louis at Chicago.
Saturday—Boston at Washington, New York at Philadelphia, Cleveland at Detroit, St. Louis at Chicago.
Sunday—Boston at Washington, New York at Philadelphia, Cleveland at Detroit, St. Louis at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Monday—New York at Boston (two games), Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Tuesday—New York at Boston, Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Wednesday—Brooklyn at Boston, Philadelphia at New York.
Thursday—Brooklyn at Boston, Philadelphia at New York.
Friday—Brooklyn at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Saturday—Brooklyn at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Sunday—Brooklyn at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, Cincinnati at St. Louis.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES
Harvard 34, Maine 0.
Yale 10, Holy Cross 0.
Princeton 14, Rutgers 3.
Pennsylvania 53, Gettysburg 0.
Cornell 0, Colgate 0.
Pittsburgh 67, Ohio Northwestern 6.
Bucknell 54, Hillman Academy 0.
Indiana 25, West Virginia Wesleyan 0.
Amherst 19, R. I. State 0.
Dartmouth 13, Mass. A. C. 3.
Springfield T. & W. Worcester P. 1, 7.
Cincinnati 46, Georgetown 0.
Lafayette T. & W. Lafayette 0.
Lafayette 64, Albion 0.
Bowling 17, N. H. State 0.
Williams 14, Haverford 0.
Colby 10, Brown 0.
Fordham 27, St. Peter's 0.
Minnesota 14, South Dakota 0.
Union 20, St. Lawrence 0.
Tufts 15, Bates 7.
Case 36, Buchtel 17.
Oberlin 18, Ohio Wesleyan 7.
Oberlin 45, Heidelberg 0.
St. Paul T. & W. High 0.
Ames 6, Grinnell 0.
Virginia 40, Randolph-Macon 0.
Indiana 48, DePue 0.
North Carolina 7, Wake Forest 4.

MANY SURPRISES IN THE ENGLISH FOOTBALL GAMES

Preston North End Drew With Bolton Wanderers While Burnley Defeated Chelsea

LONDON—Some remarkable results occurred on Saturday in the league football matches. Preston North End, which is second from the bottom of the first division table, were quite valued for their draw with the Bolton Wanderers, who have hopes of the championship, while the other promoted team, Burnley, against whom Chelsea hoped to score their first victory, overwhelmingly defeated the latter team by 6 goals to 1. Blackburn Rovers received their first check in only drawing with Sheffield United, but this is in accordance with precedent as out of the 21 games the Rovers have played at Bramall Lane, they have only won three. Rovers, however, were fully expected to win. Tottenham Hotspurs in a moderate game were just superior to Manchester city, defeating them by 3 goals to 1. Other teams who are now threatening the Rovers' position are the Manchester United, third on table but relatively better than the Spurs, who downed Oldham Athletic by 4 goals to 1, and West Bromwich Albion who had goalless draw with Liverpool, and Sunderland and Derby County and Bolton Wanderers.

In the second division Woolwich Arsenal lost to Barnsley by one goal to none and dropped from first place to seventh. Leicester Fosse, who beat Bristol City by three clear goals are now first, but are closely pressed by Burnley, who beat Nottingham Forest by one to nothing. Notts County who beat Leeds City by four goals to none, Bradford City beat Clapton Orient by one goal to none, Fulham who beat Lincoln City by four goals to none and Barnsley who defeated Woolwich Arsenal, by one goal to none. So far Nottingham Forest have not secured a single point and Glossop only one, the latter drawing on Saturday with Stockport County.

Swindon in the southern league are the only team who have won full points for all their matches, on Saturday beating Reading by three goals to none. Crystal Palace did well to beat Cardiff City by 2 goals to 1, while the Rangers and Millwall, who drew with Westham and Watford respectively, have still to win their first matches.

The most interesting rugby matches on Saturday were those in which Blackheath beat Rosslyn Park by 17 points to nine, and Harlequin beat Bedford by 51 points to none. Richmond beat old Alleynians by 32 points to 0. Newport had difficulty in beating Penarth by 3 points to none and Cardiff beat Pontypool by the same score and Swansea beat Devonport services by 22 points to none. In Northern Union rugby Huddersfield and Hull are at the head of the table, having won all their matches.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Red Sox and Athletics divided their series for the year, each team winning 11 games.

—ooo—
This will be the third time the Athletics and Giants have met in a world's series, and each has won once to date.

—ooo—
Now for the last week of American and National league baseball. There are two or three positions yet to be decided.

—ooo—
The Giants won the National league pennant Saturday beyond all question, or rather Boston won it for them by defeating Philadelphia.

—ooo—
Manager Clarke Griffith of the Washington Americans has sold Frank Laporte to Kansas City. Laporte was one of the veteran infielders of major league baseball.

—ooo—
Walter Johnson of Washington added to his victory column last week and is now easily leading the American league pitchers with a percentage of .820. He has won 34 games and lost but seven.

—ooo—
Cobb now has a fine lead of 22 points over Jackson, his nearest rival for the batting honors of the American league. The Detroit outfielder has raised his average to .392 and may get into the 400 class before the season ends.

—ooo—
Daubert of Brooklyn continues to hold his batting leadership in the National league and now has an average of .349. Cravath of Philadelphia is second with .343. These two players are the real leaders, as those above them have not played in many games.

—ooo—
The two American league games played yesterday resulted in great pitchers' battles. Cicotte had a little better of Falkenberg, Chicago defeating Cleveland 1 to 0; and Brown had the better of Williams, St. Louis winning from Detroit 3 to 1 in 10 innings.

—ooo—
MILWAUKEE WINS PENNANT
CHICAGO—The Milwaukee team won the pennant in the American Association yesterday by breaking even in a double-header with Louisville. Milwaukee's record is 99 games won and 66 lost.

—ooo—
TWO HARVARD COACHES CHOSEN
At the first meeting of the Harvard athletic committee for the year, Ralph Winsor was reappointed coach of the varsity hockey team, as was Coach Le-laby of the fencing team.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Now the next important golfing event to which we shall be turning our attention is the women's national golf championship of the United States at Wilmington. We have had outside entries before and a very good thing it is for the golf of a country when it feels itself strong enough to risk opening its championship to outsiders. It means we feel that though it may mean that our trophies might pass out of the country, still we know we have good players here who may be depended on to defend it strenuously and possibly, even as at Baltusrol and Wheaton, to do so successfully against the most famous outsiders. Were not Miss Margaret Curtis and Jerome Travers' victories in these events all the more creditable because they won back again for the states the two highest trophies for British amateurs, from the two British players who had carried them off?

Personally, I consider it is in the highest interests of golf that this interchange of courtesies between the golfers of different nations should take place, but at the same time I do agree with the English writer who said that too much may, and often is, made of the international element in sport. It is a fine thing, and none finer, than to be patriotic and I would not have the least respect for any man or woman who did not stand up for his or her country if any one was rude about it.

I shall merely touch for a moment on a recent incident every true American sportsman deplores, and I must congratulate Mr. Behr on his chivalrous editorial in a recent number of Golf, addressed to Vardon, Ray and Reid. An apology has been made and as the British papers generously said that is the end of the matter. But is it the end of the matter? You may drive nails into a piece of board and then you can pull them out again, but the board has not the same appearance as it had before. It is a very great pity that when people come to occupy a prominent position in sport as in anything else, they fail to realize that in a sense they no longer belong to themselves only, they belong to their nation. Things they may say are no longer the expression of private opinions only, but are taken to represent the feeling of their country. Therefore it behooves a man who occupies a high position to think well before he does anything to cast any shadow over the reputation for sportsmanship which his country may have. There are things for which a man may be excused on the ground of his youth, but there are others which a boy of 10 knows he will have nothing to do with.

As for the holes left in the board, I am thankful to say that as I have many times said, we have Charles Evans and Heinrich Schmidts to prove to other nations that we are a nation of sportsmen in spite of some of the mistakes which have been made by individuals. We are a young nation yet and so it is not really a board but a living tree and in time we shall fill up the holes and keep the respect due to us.

OARSMEN START FALL PRACTISE

Coch Wray and Captain Reynolds of the Harvard varsity crew start fall practice this afternoon, when the most promising of the varsity candidates report for their first work on the Charles river. All the best candidates except those engaged in football are expected to row this fall.

Four crews are to be made up and after about a month of practise they will engage in a series of races. The men who have been ordered to report this afternoon follow:

W. M. Boyden '16, F. Boyer '16, F. W. Busk '16, E. R. Carver '14, L. S. Chandler, Jr. '14, L. S. Chichester '16, E. D. Curtis '14, L. Curtis '14, W. Emerson '16, W. F. Eberhart '16, E. S. Ely '16, H. Gallaher '15, J. M. Graham '16, B. Harwood '15, E. F. Herrick, Jr. '16, R. D. Hollister '16, H. L. F. Kregel '16, C. C. Lund '16, H. H. Mayer '15, H. S. Middendorf '16, J. S. Morgan '14, H. A. Murray '15, K. B. G. Parson '16, E. Reynolds, Jr. '15, Q. Reynolds '14, L. Salmon, Jr. '16, C. E. Schall '16, T. W. Storrow '16, F. T. Talbot '16, R. D. Walker '14, F. H. L. Whitmarsh '16.

HARVARD TRACK DATES FOR FALL

Harvard varsity and freshman track and field athletes are to have a busy season this fall. The full schedule of events follows:

Oct. 9, first consolation cross-country run; 17, freshman track meet; 22, second consolation cross-country run at New Haven; 22, interclass cross-country run at New York.

Nov. 1, Cornell dual cross-country run; 5, third consolation cross-country run; 8, Yale dual cross-country run at New Haven; 12, interclass cross-country run; 22, intercollegiate cross-country run at New York.

Dec. 1, Whitmarsh '16.

—ooo—
M'BRIDE HAS DAY AT WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON—This afternoon is McBride day at the local baseball park, a special celebration having been arranged for the Washington Americans' captain. Vice-President T. R. Marshall promised to present a diamond studded job to the shortstop, the gift of fans and Johnson asked to pitch, hoping to get even with the Athletics for his three defeats by them this season.

—ooo—
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Columbus 13, Minneapolis 3.
Columbus 6, Minneapolis 0.
Milwaukee 3, Louisville 1.
Louisville 3, Milwaukee 0.
St. Paul 5, Indianapolis 3.
St. Paul 1, Indianapolis 0.
Kansas City 4, Toledo 1.
Toledo 1, Kansas City 0.

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	85	37	.692
Washington	85	37	.692
Cleveland	83	39	.680
Boston	82	40	.673
Chicago	77	45	.631
Detroit	64	58	.520
St. Louis	59	63	.484
New York	53	69	.438

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 3.			
Washington 3, New York 3.			
Detroit 7, Cleveland 6.			
Chicago 8, St. Louis 2.			

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago 1, Cleveland 0.			
St. Louis 3, Detroit 1.			

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago at New York.			
Boston at Philadelphia.			

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	90	47	.659
Philadelphia	85	52	.619
Chicago	86	55	.609
Pittsburgh	78	63	.554
Boston	68	73	.483
Brooklyn	63	81	.438
Cincinnati	64	87	.424
St. Louis	59	94	.381

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston 9, Philadelphia 3.			
Brooklyn 4, New York 0.			
Chicago 2, Cincinnati 3.			
St. Louis 2, Pittsburgh 2.			

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati 2, Chicago 0.			
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 3.			
St. Louis-Pittsburgh postponed.			

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York at Boston (2 games).			
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.			

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cobb, Det.	370	123	.750
Jackson, Cleve.	370	123	.750
Henrichsen, Bos.	359	123	.746
Specker, Bos.	358	123	.744
Collins, Phil.	346	123	.739
Baker, Phil.	339	123	.734
Lade, Cleve.	338	123	.732
Gilhooley, N. Y.	329	123	.728
Gandhi, Wash.	315	123	.713
McIntyre, Phil.	313	123	.710

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Collins, Phil.	123	123	.500
Baker, Phil.	123	123	.500
Jackson, Cleve.	107	123	.465
Shotton, St. L.	106	123	.462
E. Murphy, Phil.	101	123	.447
Hooper, Bos.	98	123	.443
Irish, Det.	98	123	.443
Oldring, Phil.	97	123	.440
Specker, Bos.	94	123	.435
Milan, Wash.	88	123	.415

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milan, Wash.	58	123	.319
Wells, N. Y.	56	123	.313
Collins, Phil.	53	123	.300
Cobb, Det.	48	123	.276
Specker, Bos.	47	123	.272
Bush, Det.	43	123	.252
Shotton, St. L.	42	123	.248
Arden, Phil.	40	123	.235
Baker, Phil.	36	123	.212
Oldring, Phil.	36	123	.212

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Johnson, Washington	34	7	.829
Huck, Philadelphia	14	3	.824
Walsh, Chicago	8	3	.727
Falkenberg, Cleveland	23	9	.719
Collins, Boston	19	8	.704
Reunder, Philadelphia	20	9	.690
Wood, Boston	11	5	.687
Boehling, Washington	13	7	.656
Bush, Philadelphia	13	7	.656
Plank, Philadelphia	18	10	.643

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Vanghus, Chicago	12	3	.800
Pierce, Chicago	12	3	.800

THE HOME FORUM

Philippine Schools Started Long Ago

Contrary to the common impression that before American occupation of the Philippines there was no public instruction there of any kind, says the Filipino People, official documents show that in 1886, the year when the rebellion against Spanish authority broke out in the islands, there were 2153 public schools distributed among the 900 towns that then constituted the archipelago. There were also colleges and universities where professional training was given. The colleges were: Santo Tomas, Manila, established in 1619; San Juan de Letran, municipal atheneum, normal school, College of San Jose, the nautical school, the school of commercial accounting, the academy of painting and drawing, and many other private schools, 14 of which were in Manila while others in the provinces must also be reckoned. All of these private colleges are in existence today and many new ones have been established.

The total enrolment of boys and girls in the public schools in 1912 was 610,493, the number of American teachers being 683 and that of the Filipinos 8403. Besides these public schools there are also supported by the government industrial and agricultural schools as well as a university. It is well to remember, this spokesman for the Filipinos reminds us, that the expenses for education in the Philippines, as well as for all other public service, are entirely paid out of the revenues collected from the Filipino people. It is also to be noted that if there is one thing on which opinion is unanimous it is that the Filipino people are very anxious to educate their children and that these children are making wonderful progress in learning.

The Parables

Though truths in manhood darkly join
Deep-seated in our mystic frame
We yield all blessing to the name
Of him that made them current coin.

For wisdom dealt with mortal powers,
Where Truth in closest words shall fall,
When Truth embodied in a tale
Shall enter in at lowly doors.

And so the Word hath breath and wrought
With human hands the creed of creeds
In loveliness of perfect deeds,
More true than all poetic thought.
—Tennyson (from "In Memoriam").

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DANUBE HAS SOME TOWERING SCENERY



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Newspaper Presses of the Early Days

Now that even farm machines drawn or worked by horses are going out of vogue and a motor replaces faithful Dobbin in many a habitual toil, it is interesting to read about an old-time printing press called the Guernsey that was described not long ago at a meeting of a printers' society in Canaan, Conn.

The press was made by Gordon McKay of Pittsfield and could print two pages of an eight-column paper. Many presses today print the whole of a 48 page newspaper at once and turn the papers out pasted and folded at the rate of 1000 a minute. On this old press the forms—as the pages of type are called—ran under the cylinder, dropped five or six inches and ran back under the cylinder, then rose to their former level—something very strange indeed, so the operators of a modern press will tell us. This press was carried about the country on a wagon wherever there was use for it. It finally found a resting place at Canaan, and some one has described his first sight of it there. As he drew near the newspaper office he heard a noise like a threshing machine. Then he caught sight of a white horse in a treadmill from which a belt ran up to the second story. There the Guernsey press with its odd combination of perpendicular and horizontal motions was at work. The uproar of the press used fairly to shake the building, as the present editor of the Canaan News, then a boy, says he can well remember. Another Guernsey press is recalled which was run not by horse power but by the arm of a powerful man, but he used to stop and rest several times during the edition, which was actually a whole ream, 24x36, or 480 sheets.

Orchards Where Sagebrush Was

The story of the Ashenfelter orchards in Colorado reads like a romance. Twenty years ago the mesa where the orchards are was bare of anything but sagebrush and mules. John Ashenfelter, operating a mule pack train through the San Jacinto mountains, chose the mesa as a grazing place and just for experiment planted a few apple trees. The astonishing results are indicated in the fame of the fruit product of the Uncompahgre valley. Through a tunnel in the valley the government has since sent water to make the whole region literally blossom like the rose with fruit orchards, which are lovely cousins to the rose. An army of men is employed in the harvest times. Countless boxes of apples are shipped from the lands once thought to be useless except for rough grazing, and there are also produced many peaches, apricots and pears. A problem of the grower is to get hands to pick the fruit.

Wisconsin's High Dome

The new Wisconsin state capitol has the fourth highest dome in the world. It stands 269 feet 8 inches above the ground, while the dome of the national Capitol at Washington is 307 feet 9 inches. But the bronze statue of a woman to be added will increase the Wisconsin capitol to 287 feet. This is only 20 feet lower than the national capitol. The Wisconsin capitol is built of concrete, reinforced with 2300 tons of steel, and its exterior wall is made of 8000 tons of white granite. The main steel girders weighed 23 tons each. To place them a square steel tower was built with derricks which could be moved from corner to corner. The dome is over 104 feet in diameter, nearly as wide as three city lots, and will alone cost \$2,500,000, or more than a third of the entire building, according to Popular Mechanics. The two domes higher than that at the Capitol at Washington are St. Peter's at Rome and the Duomo, at Florence.

Electric Trams in Turkey

Several sections of the new electric tramway in Constantinople were opened to the public recently. The vehicles are smart and greatly interest the general public.

The Onion

The child who threw away leaf after leaf of the many-coated onion, to get the heart, found in the end that he had thrown away the heart itself.—Allen Upward in Poetry.

THE Danube, the second largest river in Europe, rises in the Black Forest and flowing through Germany, Austria, and Hungary past many well-known towns, such as Ulm, Ratisbon, gay Vienna, and the twin city of Budapest, eventually reaches Belgrade, the Serbian capital. From here it forms the boundary between Hungary and Serbia, Servia and Rumania, and Rumania and Bulgaria successively, and finally after skirting Russia empties itself into the Black sea through a wide delta. Soon after leaving Belgrade the river flows between spurs of the Transylvanian and Servian mountains. Being much contracted it here forms a series of eight rapids. The scenery is grand and severe, the finest being at the Defile of Kusan where the river is only 180 yards broad and is shut in by huge perpendicular walls of rock. Here may be seen traces of Trajan's road, which was at places carried round the otherwise impassable cliffs by means of covered wooden gal-

Naturalist Who Relishes Literature

John Muir is thought of as a naturalist more than as a booklover or inventor. But there is a distinctive aroma of letters pervading his writing, giving evidence of a literary culture that has broadened his powers of observation and developed to a high degree his powers of interpretation and expression. This culture had its beginning in his early love of good books.

When but a boy of 10 bearing his part in the hard work of the Wisconsin farm

MONTEVIDEO IS COSMOPOLITAN

FOR many a citizen of the United States it is an awakening to learn of the rise in importance of the countries in South America. To read today of the great cities with splendid architecture, parks, drives and theaters, is to realize that while the United States has been busy with its own development the neighbors of the south have been active, too. Montevideo, for example, is called the Brooklyn of Buenos Aires, by Harry Weston Van Dyke, in his recent book on South America. To be sure, in this case the sister city is 100 miles away, but they think in the large in South America. One is ferried over the 100 miles across the estuary of La Plata (the La Plata we used wrongly to say in school), to arrive by morning at the city set on great salt and fresh waterways even as New York is. Here is comparative repose, an atmosphere of leisurely well being.

Uruguay though among the smallest of the South American states, is perhaps the most progressive and solidly founded. However, it went through years of struggle for independence. Over Uruguay six flags have floated since the discovery of the land by the white man in 1515—when Diaz de Solis explored the Plata, 10 years before Sebastian Cabot came. The land was then contested over for 200 years by Spain and Portugal, who had also much to do to retain a foothold against the Indians. Uruguay was the eastern border province (banda oriental) of La Plata colony and in 1806 came the brief British invasion when that flag was raised over Montevideo, which reverted soon to Spain. Jose Artigas, in the revolution of 1811, broke the Spanish hold, however, and Uruguay, as a part of Argentina, lay under the flag of the United Province of Rio de la Plata. Brazil disputed this arrangement, and Uruguay became the "disputable" state of Brazil. However all was settled by the recognition of the independence of Uruguay, which adopted in 1829 the style "Oriental Republic of Uruguay." Her present constitution was ratified in 1830.

Montevideo today is almost as cosmopolitan as Buenos Aires, with Italians predominating among the outlanders, and British preeminent as capitalists. It is a city of almost 400,000 inhabitants. The portrait of the Countess Mathieu de Noailles, the poetess, by P. A. de Lazzio, M. V. O., exhibited in this year's Salon at Paris, has been purchased by the French government for the Luxembourg collection.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Little Southern Maids

In some descriptions of travel in South America in Everybody's Magazine we find the following pretty picture of hotel life in one of the wayside towns, where everybody seems to be en route for somewhere else. At the hotel, we read, the tables are under arbores in the patio (court) or the balcony that runs around it, and chickens, ducks and turkeys stroll across the cobblestones, and an occasional peacock spreads his plumage and screams from the patio wall. Sometimes there are men servants, but more often mestizo girls with names like Inocencia, Angelica, Transfiguration, Natividad and the like. They have soft voices and soft ways, wear the sandals of the "descalzos" or "bootless" class, and turn a corner not by walking around it but by heading straight at it in an indolent, seal-like way, and then simply flowing or swimming around it like a fish.

The landlady at Honda was a woman

Gentlemen and Ladies

Among things to be avoided is quarrelsomeness. "The Lord's scholar must not strive, but be gentle towards all." Gentle manners go a long way toward success. If you could raise the standard of considerate kindness in your school circle you would have done a great deal toward making the new year a great success, both for the school and for your own life and influence. Some day you will wish to be known as a gentleman or lady, and it is not too soon to form the habits now.—Isaac Ogden Rankin in the Congregationalist.

Today's Puzzle

When you your mending basket get
Pray can you tell to me
Which letter of the alphabet
You would most like to see?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE
Cocoon.

SALVATION OF TRUTH

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Great Wayshower went out of the house one day and sat down by the seashore. A crowd gathered and pressed so closely that he entered a ship. Then he told them parables or short stories pointing to the truth, as lovingly as if they were little children. In one of these stories, he told them what the kingdom of heaven is like, pouring into their darkened consciousness words of Truth that would bring thoughts of the nearness of his Father and their Father. A man sowed seed, which he knew to be good seed, in his field, said Jesus. The soil of this field, we may be sure, had been made rich to assure a heavy crop of wheat. When the tender green wheat blades lifted their heads above the ground, a weed, called tares, appeared mingled with them. The tares could not be uprooted without pulling up the wheat too. When the sower heard about the weeds, he knew an enemy had been in his field, but he instructed his servants to let the tares grow with the wheat until the harvest when they should be separated from the wheat and burned. After Jesus had sent the multitude away, his disciples requested him to explain this parable. He replied that he, "The Son of man," was sowing the good seed, and the world was the field. The good seed he likened to the children who listened, believed his words and began to practise the truth in their daily lives. He made plain to them that by tares he alluded to evil and in Christian Science we learn that evil is always impersonal. "The harvest," he explained, "is the end of the world [the end in consciousness of the belief in material things] and the reapers are the angels [good thoughts]."

This parable points clearly and emphatically to the way of salvation as it is understood in Christian Science. What are we to be saved from? Christ Jesus, who represented the spiritual idea, or real Son of the Father, said, "Before Abraham was, I am," therefore the spiritual child is coexistent with the Father. Every creation of God is forever expressed. God created man and the universe spiritual with no sense of sin, disease, or death. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, says in the text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The three great verities of Spirit, omnipotence, omniscience, omniscience,—Spirit possessing all power, filling all space, constituting all Science,—contradict forever the belief that matter can be actual. These eternal verities reveal primeval existence as the radiant reality of God's creation, in which all that He has made is pronounced by His wisdom good" (pp. 109, 110). Then the law of the salvation of Christ, Truth, is that man shall lose his belief in materiality and listen to spiritual sense, or the "still, small voice," until he thinks only divine ideas of Truth, Life and Love.

The question may come, How is this to be accomplished? The Wayshower said, "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; As I have loved you, that ye also love one another." Let us think of the tender, compassionate love which Jesus gave to all weary, sin-laden men and women; how he healed their diseases, and bound up their broken hearts; how he said that they that believed his words should do not only the works that he did, but greater. He proved that man has the power to do these same works and so today men and women are helping their brethren in the same way that Christ Jesus did. It requires a degree of the Christ-love to do this.

The call to the harvest came to this

As to "Local Color"

A writer in the Yale Review warns the reading public against mistaking mere "local color" for noble literature. To take local color as an end in itself is to travel to bring home pyrites instead of gold. Local color is an incident of the story, like the actual color of the hero's hair; but when local color is juggled in, and, as it were, splashed heedlessly over everything in sight, it becomes a tedious nuisance, and foredooms the writer's work to pettiness. It is one more example of giving paramount importance to mere externals.

Solitude

We need, profoundly, times of seclusion, of withdrawal from the outer world, from the domination of the senses.—Atlantic.

Science

And

Health

With
Key to
the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

Archeological Discovery in Ireland

At Killult, Falcarragh, West Donegal, Ireland, the discovery has been made of a peculiar shaped stone, one face of which is covered with what are said to be Ogham characters. The discovery was made by Professor Dodgson, who noticed the stone lying half buried in a field. It has now been removed to the Gaelic College, Glenties, where it will be further examined by experts in archeology. There is a tradition in Killult that treasure belonging to an Irish chief is buried somewhere in the neighborhood, and it is thought that the stone, which is over 1000 years old, may point to the place where it lies.

Wisdom's Melody

I shall detain you no longer in the demonstration of what we should not do, but strait conduct ye to a hillside where I will point ye out the right path of a virtuous and noble education; else so smooth, so green, so full of goodly prospect, and melodious sounds on every side, that the harp of Orpheus laborious indeed at the first ascent but was not more charming.—Milton (on Education).

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, September 29, 1913

Nine Months on Tariff Revision

WITH the conclusion of legislative work on the tariff bill practically in sight, the report of the conference committee and the acceptance thereof bringing the measure down to a final stage, it is interesting to glance backward over the steps taken toward revision of the law from the time when it became certain that the Democratic party would be in control of the situation. It may be said that the result of the last presidential election had scarcely been made known before leaders of the party in Congress had begun to shape matters toward the fulfillment of the platform pledge in this regard. The assurance from the President-elect that an extra session would be called for the revision of the tariff was given on Nov. 15, 1912, when he made this announcement: "I shall call Congress together in extraordinary session not later than April 15, 1913. I shall do this not only because I think that the pledges of the party ought to be redeemed as promptly as possible but also because I know it to be in the interest of business that all uncertainty as to what the particular items of tariff revision are to be should be removed as soon as possible."

Other dates may be given rapidly. On Jan. 6 hearings began in the ways and means committee; on April 7 Mr. Underwood introduced a tariff bill in the House, which was referred to the ways and means committee; on April 22 Mr. Underwood reported the measure to the House from the committee named, after it had been approved by the Democratic caucus; on May 8 it passed the House, yeas 281, nays 139; on May 9 it was received by the Senate and referred to the finance committee; on June 20 it was completed by the finance committee, presented as amended to the Democratic caucus and again approved; on July 11 it was reported favorably to the Senate by Chairman Simmons; on Sept. 9 it was passed by the Senate, yeas 44, nays 37; on Sept. 11 the House non-concurring, it was sent to the conference committee. The expectation now is that the conference committee will report in time to assure the enactment of the law before the close of this week.

Advocates of the present system of dealing with legislation of this character will, doubtless, insist that, regardless of the seeming tediousness of the process, nearly nine months of the time of Congress is none too long to give to the work accomplished. Advocates of a tariff commission system, however, will find in the protracted extraordinary session another argument in their favor. It is significant that in recent months several leading Democrats, formerly opposed to the commission idea, have expressed themselves in its favor. There is this point to be taken into consideration. The tariff is something that is not, and, in the nature of the case, something that never can be, permanently fixed. Complete revisions, such as the present, would be rendered wholly unnecessary under a system engaged constantly in adjusting the schedules to changing conditions. This, standing alone, would be a strong reason for the change, but a still stronger one is the fact that the establishment of a non-partisan permanent tariff commission would take the tariff out of politics.

Railroading, and Nothing Else, for Railroads

THE untoward results of the theory of railroad corporation management which has approved of all sorts of affiliated and subsidiary enterprise have forced on national lawmakers of late years enactment of prohibitive legislation. Judicial decrees having in the main justified this restrictive and integrating body of law, some of the larger and more conservatively managed roads are now proceeding to strip themselves of

impedimenta likely to bring them into collision with government if longer retained. Thus the Pennsylvania system of railroads has decided, so it is reported, to divest itself of all properties, whether manufacturing or mining, which have not to do with straight transportation of freight and passengers. This, in the case of the anthracite coal mines now operated by it, reverses a policy forty years old. But the directors, recognizing the popular will, and not caring to incur litigation such as other roads in that territory now face from federal prosecutors, have decided to adopt a more intensive plan.

The new trend, which this case typifies, has phases which interest not only the statesman but the financier. It is full of significance for the student of ethics and of social evolution. In a very impressive way the American people have been taught, of late years, that there are limits to the process of organization. Men, big enough intellectually and stable and dependable morally, have not been developed at the same rate as large organizations which they were supposed to manage efficiently and honorably. Consequently there is the present demand for working industrial units that shall be more commensurate with the attainments of executives who must perforce manage them.

Moreover, even on the theoretical side, with each generation the burden of proof rests more heavily on the corporation as well as the individual that tries to do all things fairly well instead of one thing supremely well. The public is saying to the railroad, "Stick to your job of speedy, safe, inexpensive transportation, and master it. Leave other tasks to specialists who have mastered them."

Truth and Art in Advertising

ALTHOUGH historians no longer dispute over the value of newspaper files as "sources," usually discussion of this phase of journalism does not include the advertising columns. Still, in any broad view of the matter, it should include them. For economic and social evolution gets full record in the portrayal of contemporary business which the advertisement proffers. Gladstone understood this when he insisted on reading American editions of American magazines. He said that he learned more about the evolution of America from the advertising pages than he could from the text of articles in the body of the periodical.

All the subtler as well as broader effects of altering standards of living, all the wizardry of invention as applied to implements of

advancing civilization, all the transformations in clothing, furniture, habitations, sports and literature, are set forth in advertisements; and these remain as data for the social historian so long as the paper on which they are printed endures. Professor Salmon of Vassar College, in a recent talk to an audience interested in the technique of advertising, has emphasized the value to her as a student of social change, of the daily newspaper's mediating service between makers, sellers and buyers of goods.

So much for advertising as a servant of truth. But what of its relation to beauty and art? No one can fail to note in contemporary advertising a great advance over that of a decade ago in concern for those nicer details of typography and "dress" which go to make up a plea for a buyer's cash that satisfies both his esthetic standards and his trading appetite. Credit for this is due in part to publishers with ideals, and in part to advertisers with good taste and skill in design at their service.

This improvement thus far has been registered mainly in newspaper and magazine advertising. It is coming ultimately in connection with out-of-door publicity; and a proof of it is in just such campaigns as the Municipal Art Society of New York city is starting for higher standards of billboard decoration. The coming annual meeting of the society will deal principally with this problem; and plans are under way for education of advertisers so that much of the reform desired may be voluntary and not compulsory. For, in due time, of course, the United States will reach a stage of civilization where such conditions as now often exist will not only be illegal from the standpoint of law but also will be deemed barbaric and crude by the average citizen.

Light on Hidden Expenditures

AMONG the by-products of the investigation of the New Haven road, now under way before the Massachusetts public service commission, must be reckoned partial illumination of some phases of contemporary railroad financing, journalism and law: king about which more rather than less is likely to be publicly recorded in the future. Indeed, with the new president of the road pledged to fullest access to the road's records, with the president of the commission committed to take up the investigation for which Governor Foss has formally called, and with persons under suspicion already making such explanatory statements as serve to provoke further inquiry, it now seems probable that when once the commission renders its final opinion on the vexed question of a bond issue now awaiting settlement, it will then proceed to seek for light on details of expenditure about which there is legitimate curiosity.

The fundamental assumption underlying contemporary political and governmental action respecting corporation supervision is that the creator has a right to know all about its creation, whence and whither its income, and why the corporation spends as it does and for what primary and secondary motives. Resentment against this popular attitude no longer characterizes railway administrators of the highest type and most sensitive conscience. They are preparing to adjust themselves to the new order of things. Consequently at this epoch-marking time in the history of the New Haven road it is reasonable to suppose that, once the state commission starts this inquiry, there will be hearty cooperation of the road's officials.

Governor Foss, in his message to the commission, naturally stresses phases of the matter having to do with lawmaking in the commonwealth and the possible reflex influence on legislation of sums given by the railroad to men claiming to have influence on Beacon hill. From the standpoint of journalism and of journalists with ideals, not the least important phase of the proposed inquiry is its possible disclosures concerning a subsidized press.

THE national baseball commission's decision that hereafter no player shall write up the world's series leaves the remarkable inference that at some time in the past some player did actually write up the world's series.

MANY things change, but it seems that the new office boy who refused to admit an unidentified great inventor to his own office the other day because it was against the rules, goes on forever.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., wants a white marble postoffice building, it is said. It is evident that New Haven is looking to great results from electrification.

IT WOULD appear from Newark advices that a movement for the advancement of municipal commission government, more determined than any heretofore set on foot in that state, is to be inaugurated in New Jersey under the combined auspices of members of the Progressive, Republican and Democratic parties. The former, it seems, has taken the initiative, but the others have fallen cheerfully and earnestly into line with the plans proposed for ultimately bringing every community in the state under commission rule. As intimated in the published statements with reference to this matter, the experiences of New Jersey cities now under commission government will have much to do with the promotion or the retarding of this movement. It may be taken for granted, however, that if a large measure of success had not attended the communities which have taken advantage of the Walsh act no effort would be made at this time to bring other towns and cities under its provisions.

Political conditions, so far as commission government is concerned, would seem to be such in New Jersey as to encourage the idea there of applying it to the counties and to the state. It is not often in these times that Progressives, Republicans and Democrats are found united upon any public proposition. That they are united on commission rule in New Jersey to a considerable degree serves to illustrate forcibly the appeal of that system to the higher judgment of thinking people. If commission rule is as good for municipalities as it is represented to be, and as experience in dozens of instances has proved it to be, then it should work out to the equal advantage of the county or the state.

Some state, eastern or western, will probably adopt the commission form of government within the next few years. The people of a number of the states are thinking about it. They are considering what gain is likely to accrue to them from the abandonment of the present legislative body and the adoption of one far less

New Jersey and Commission Rule

cumbersome, something in the nature of a small, compact, workable force, under direct popular advice and control, capable of taking in hand and operating efficiently the entire machinery of administration.

From all present indications, it would seem that the initiative and referendum will soon take away lawmaking, as it is now understood, from legislatures. These are likely in the future, if they continue to exist, to become mere vehicles of public convenience in the matter of enacting or repealing legislation. The direct primary is certain to deprive all legislatures of the privilege of choosing United States senators. That some great change in state government will be forced by altering conditions seems reasonably certain. New Jersey, as well as any of its sister states, might be the first to move away from the old system, and, under all the circumstances, it might gracefully move in the direction of commission rule.

FOR the last three or four years a state of absolute turmoil has existed in the labor organizations of the United Kingdom. It is true that there have been periods of external calm. At the same time, this calm has been apparent rather than real, and has itself been disturbed by a continuous ripple of petty disputes. From time to time the ripple has surged up into a storm. Such moments were those of the coal strike and the transport workers' strikes, but though a period of calm followed these, it was the calm of preparation rather than of desire.

Nobody has ever seen a great strike fought to a finish in England under modern conditions. Sectional strikes there have been, and innumerable, ending sometimes in favor of the men and sometimes in favor of the masters. The British temperament has in it a genius for compromise, with the result that even the combined mines and transport strike of two years ago never developed sufficiently far to give an indication of the lasting powers of the combatants. The fact is that the great strikes of today affect too many people to be received with equanimity. In the old days, if the miners in one field went out, the miners in another field were working overtime; and if there was a strike on one of the great lines to the north, Scotland and Yorkshire could always be reached, even though with some inconvenience, by another. Today all this is changed. The great strike of two years ago not only sent up the price of provisions, it threatened large numbers of non-combatants with starvation.

The result of this is that the modern strike attracts the attention of the nation. Human selfishness, which was quite as indifferent to a struggle between masters and men as it was to a war between Russia and Japan, has become sensitive when the area of disturbance is enlarged to engulf its own pleasures, comforts, and necessities. The conciliation bill of Mr. Asquith's government was not so much the result of the labors of Mr. Lloyd-George as the impulsion of public opinion. Public opinion, Mr. Snowden, himself an excellent judge, has insisted, is stronger than capital or labor individually. The general strike, as was pointed out only recently at the Socialist congress at Jena, cannot be made to order, but must be the result of a national upheaval. No national upheaval has ever caused by the demands of one section of workers and the resistance of one element of capital. August Sorel himself declared long ago that the general strike might never be seen. Experience is steadily teaching that the common sense of nations, which is daily becoming more unwilling to submit to the arbitrament of war on the battlefield, will be equally firm in declining to submit to the arbitrament of the general strike.

IT is within reason to assume that to whatever extent the operation of the new tariff law shall allow the products of other countries to be brought into successful competition in American markets with American goods, American manufacturers will be compelled to seek other outlets for their products, if the output of their mills and factories is not to be curtailed. It is equally within reason to say that in order to meet this condition steps should be taken toward the desired end with the least delay possible. If the old tariff were to remain in force, however, it would still be the manifest policy of the United States at this time to seek new markets for its products, especially throughout that quarter of the globe which shall presently be made more accessible to it by reason of the completion of the Panama canal.

But, laying both the new tariff and the Panama canal aside, commercial expansion for the United States is regarded as essential that its ever-increasing capacity for production may not outstrip the demands of trade. Of all nations in these modern times, the United States has been fortunate in the possession of a home market having immense powers of absorption. It is because of the demand of this market, which has grown with national development and the increase of population, that so little attention has been given so far to the building up of an external commerce. A great deal more attention must be given to external business in the future.

South America and the Orient are the fields offering the greatest present opportunities for the expansion of American trade. Recently we referred to the instructions given American diplomatic and consular representatives in China to encourage, to the greatest extent compatible with national dignity, all enterprises of a legitimate character being promoted by American citizens. It is understood that the state department is about to issue similar instructions to diplomatic and consular representatives in South America.

This is one step. Another will be made possible by the enactment of the currency bill. This measure evidently will contain a provision authorizing national banks to establish branches in other countries. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of establishing trade on a large scale with South America has been the lack there of American banks which would enable American exporters to adjust the credit system of the southern republics to their needs. Investigation has shown that with the exception of Panama, Cuba and Santo Domingo, scarcely a country in Central or South America has an American bank. Some of the European nations, on the contrary, are well represented in this respect, with the result that they practically control the commerce of the neighboring continent.

The new tariff rates, together with the opening of the Panama canal, will combine to make this a propitious time for the beginning of a campaign for American commercial expansion along lines often laid down of late by students of the question.

Looking Forward Over Labor's Unrest

Expansion of American Trade